The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868. NUMBER 154.

WASHINGTON.

Latest Developments Regarding the Johnson-Stanley Negotiations.

Amendments to be Insisted on by Mr. Seward.

Favorable Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission.

Decision Relative to the Redistillation of Whiskey.

Discovery of Extensive Frauds in the New York Custom House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The investigation has for some time been going on at the New York Custom House, under the direction of the Commissioner of Customs. [illegible] a considerable amount have already been recovered, and it is believed that others will be discovered before the inquiry closes. Among the articles seized was 300,000 cigars, a quantity of costly silks, and a great number of French clocks, the aggregate of the value being about $100,000. In some cases it is found that there was an under-valuation of goods, while in others goods were run through without paying any duties whatever, having been taken from shipboard during the night. The conspiracy to defraud appears to have been quite extensive, and some of the Custom House officials are implicated. One or two arrests have been made, but the Commissioner does not think the real or principal scoundrels have yet been caught.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

The Secretary of War, with some of his staff, and a number of engineer officers detailed for the purpose, will leave to-morrow for Fort Delaware to witness an experiment on a number of targets which have been prepared by the best engineering talent, with a view of determining the cheapest method of changing our fortifications so as to resist modern artillery. The department consider these the most important experiments made by the government for a long time past. They are considered in public, and there has been no attempt to conceal either their object or the results attained.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he has received a synopsis of the principal points of the [illegible] report; that he means to appoint the four more supervisors this week; that the Collectors are complaining of his order, which requires them to deposit in the Sub-Treasury, but that none of the banks from which deposits are taken have asked for a reversal [illegible], and that he shall stand by it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Indianians resident in this city are going to call on Speaker Colfax in a body next Monday evening. Quite extensive arrangements for the [illegible] have been made.

GENERAL RAWLINS,

Chief of Staff to General Grant, has returned to Washington, and expects to remain here through the winter. He is much better in health than he was when he left in the summer.

SALE OF GENERAL GRANT'S RESIDENCE.

Hon. Mr. Bowen has bought the house, at present occupied by General Grant, for $40,000, as Grant will have no use for it after next March.

REDISTILLATION OF WHISKEY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a decision, under the opinion of the Attorney General of November 14, relative to the redistillation of whiskey, substantially as follows: A distiller is authorized to convey the product of his distillation from the outlet of the worm, either directly or through a tank, to a still or doubler through which such process has previously passed, and to redistil or double such spirit therein and convey the proof spirits through a worm to the receiving cistern, and the low wines back from the worm to the tank, or, if no tank is used, to the still or doubler above referred to. No connection with the distillery, or apparatus, or process for rectifying proof spirits, or of manufacturing other alcoholic compounds, is permissible, and no process of distillation in such case must be [illegible], and no opening or access can be allowed to any part of the apparatus between the worm and the receiving cistern while the same is in operation. Referring to a special case in the [illegible], the Commissioner says:

"You will authorize the distiller to convey the spirit from the beer still into the wood still, and thence, without passing into a second [illegible] or doubler, the product can be conveyed into the worm with the pipes left open, on the top of the condensing pans may be placed, and thence into the worm tub. From the worm tub the spirit can pass into the low wine tub or cistern, and thence by an arrangement of pumps or pipes into the copper still or doubler, which can be used either [illegible] or heated by fire underneath, or used as a doubler heated by steam through a coil of [illegible] and having the required clear space, and from thence to a second worm tub with a pipe conveying the proof spirits through the meter, and attached to the receiving cistern, the low wines being conveyed from the worm back to the low wine tub."

The decision of the Attorney General, it must be remembered, does not allow the redistillation of highwines or of proof spirits, but merely the [illegible] of highwines or singlings.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The President to-day received the full report of the Commission appointed to examine the Union Pacific Railway. They passed over 890 miles, and present a detailed statement of their observations. At no point many places where they think the [illegible] with the government have not been complied with. They say a large sum will be required to put the work in proper condition.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE JOHNSON-STANLEY PROTOCOL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The latest developments regarding the negotiations of Minister Johnson relative to the Alabama claims, warrants the statement that Mr. Seward, in behalf of our government, has insisted on amendments [illegible] as follows:

"First. A distinct understanding must be had in the agreement on the part of Great Britain that the claims against the two countries to be submitted to the arbitrament of a Claims Commission is [illegible] by the government as an acknowledgment that the recognition of the southern rebel government as a belligerent power was a violation of the Neutrality laws established by [illegible]. This may not be inserted as an article in the treaty when it is finally perfected, but will most assuredly form a distinct and essential feature in the preliminary correspondence.

"Second. That all claims against citizens of this government which have been decided in our favor by the courts of England shall be excluded from the consideration of the Commission. It is quite probable that claims against the United States, which have only been adjudicated by American courts, will not be included in this exclusion. But an agreement as this can be effected without prejudice to either American or English precedent. It is believed that these two points will be suggested as the result of the Cabinet meeting which has occurred since the Johnson-Stanley protocol has been received, and that these will be followed by [illegible] and more significant points to be agreed on at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. In fact, it is [illegible] that the final agreement between the two governments will be delayed until after the new Parliament convenes. Then, as a matter of course, it will be further delayed until the organization of the new ministry, which may not possibly occur until Mr. Seward's term of office is about expiring, so that the whole question [illegible] be bequeathed to General Grant's administration. New men will take it [illegible] on both sides, and it may be one, two or three years before finally settled. In this connection it must be remembered that the United States [illegible] reckon upon the entire good will of John Bright and his followers, as it was stated in a despatch of Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, in 1867, that Mr. Bright disapproved of the position taken by the latter toward England, and nothing [illegible] that he has changed his mind since."

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD

[illegible] here to-morrow evening, to be present [illegible] the experimental firing of Fort Delaware next Thursday.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

[illegible] November will, from present indications, show an increase of probably two millions of dollars, though it is not uncertain that returns, which have not yet been received at the department, will materially lessen the estimate. The disbursements for the past month, excepting the large amount paid on account of the Alaska purchase, were comparatively small. The amount of coin now on hand, including certificates, is about $[illegible]. During November there were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, United States bonds to the amount of $1,[illegible], and to the Union Pacific Railroad, bonds to the amount of $[illegible].

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

Commissioner Rollins returned to Washington this morning. No further appointments of supervisors have been made. The most important vacancy among the four remaining ones is the Southern Ohio District.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The majority of the annual reports of government officials here, with the various accompanying documents, are still at the office of the Public Printer. Some of them have not been entirely completed, and portions only have been sent to the printer, while many of the government officers have received proof copies of their reports, and are now engaged in revising and correcting them. It is probable that by Saturday nearly all of the reports, including that of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's Message, will be completed and in the hands of their authors. It is expected that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, in addition to his preliminary report to the Secretary of the Interior, which has been already published, make another in relation to the affairs of the bureau and its operations among the Indian tribes during the past year, which will be sent directly to Congress.

SENATOR SUMNER ON SPECIE PAYMENT AND THE JOHNSON-STANLEY TREATY.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that Senator Sumner, recently, in conversation with a [illegible] correspondent, expressed himself determined to take a stand in Congress for the immediate resumption of specie payments. Nothing else, he thinks, need be done with the *Alabama* claims, as General Grant will enforce [illegible] laws. With Reverdy Johnson he was utterly disgusted, and was very sorry he consented to his confirmation.

WHISKEY FRAUDS.

It is understood at Washington that Attorney General Evarts considers the practice of compromising internal revenue frauds as illegal, and that in consequence Mr. Rollins is to be notified that he must in future submit all such cases to Secretary McCulloch or the Attorney General.

THE SOUTH.

Chief Justice Chase and the Confiscation Act—Richard H. Dana, of Boston, Retained in the Jeff. Davis Case—Municipal Matters at Augusta, Ga., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Chief Justice Chase, presiding in the Circuit Court at Richmond, has delivered an important opinion in a case of the confiscation of real estate. Judgment was originally entered by default. The Chief Justice, in affirming the decision of the court below, [illegible] he should for the present hold that the act of July 7, 1862, under which this property was condemned, was warranted by the Constitution; but this decision should be qualified if the point was again submitted to the Supreme Court, and there adjudged upon direct argument and consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Attorney General has engaged Richard H. Dana, of Boston, to represent the government in an argument before Judge Chase, in Richmond, Thursday, of the motion entered by Ould to quash the indictment against Jeff. Davis. Mr. Evarts would have appeared personally in the case, if the preparation of business for the approaching session of the Supreme Court did not render it inadvisable.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 1.—The Mayor and City Council have ordered a postponement of the municipal election until the assembling of the Legislature in January, on the ground that the negroes are entitled to vote by the legislative law granting the city charter, and that an election is null and void unless the present Legislature strikes out the word "white" in the city charter. Democrats claim that the State Constitution and Reconstruction laws give negroes the right to vote, municipal laws to the contrary notwithstanding, and propose holding the regular election, allowing the negroes to vote, and leave the Legislature to decide as to its legality.

The Columbia & Augusta Railroad has been finished from Columbia to Graniteville, ten miles from Augusta, where it connects with the South Carolina Railroad. Trains run through yesterday.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.—The argument on the motion last reported in the Reed and Gleason case was continued all day. It will, doubtless, be concluded to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—A grand complimentary dinner was given to Dr. Leftwich, Democratic Congressman-elect for this district, at the Overton, last night, by business and professional men irrespective of party. Alderman McDarrett presided. The best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Duncan, Upton and others. The latter, in response to the toasts, "the President elect and the army of the United States," assured his hearers that Grant would execute the laws solely for the good of the whole country without regard to partisan measures. He was heartily cheered. This was the first meeting since the beginning of the war where all parties met without distinction.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the elections for the House of Commons, yesterday, Messrs. Greenville and Paggot, Conservatives, were returned for Mid-Somerset, England, and O'Conner, Liberal, and Booth, Conservative, from Sligo, Ireland. The result of the elections, thus far, show 384 Liberals elected and 273 Conservatives.

LORD MONCK COMPLIMENTED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The government compliments Lord Monck for his administration of affairs in Canada.

HEALTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Queen has recovered from a slight indisposition, and will leave Osborne soon after the meeting of Parliament.

NO MORE NAMES FOR THE PEERAGE.

Mr. Disraeli will not propose any more names for the Peerage during the remainder of his present administration.

A GRAND TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

is projected in Liverpool in honor of the members of the expiring Cabinet.

GLADSTONE'S RECENT PAMPHLET.

Mr. Gladstone's "Chapter of an Autobiography" is generally thought to be a needless and injudicious publication, and it is believed to have alienated many of his friends.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Telegraphic advices put the shipments of cotton, from Bombay, for this port, to Nov. 27, since the last report, at 11,000 bales.

SCULL RACE ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The second great scull race on the River Thames took place to-day between Joseph Sadler, of Putney, and Harry Kelley, of Putney. The latter has held the championship of the Thames for nearly six years, but was defeated last month by James Renforth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The race to-day was over the same course, and was won by Kelley, who beat Sadler four lengths in 23½ minutes. Weather fine, and an immense attendance.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.

The steamer Siberia arrived from New York last evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

The steamship Cuba left this port yesterday for New York, instead of Saturday, having been detained by a gale.

France.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The printers here are on a strike.

FEARS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

French papers state that serious apprehensions are entertained of a fresh outbreak of Arab tribes in Algeria, in consequence of the severity of the military rule. The Emperor hitherto has been appealed to in vain to relax the stringency of the regulations enforced by his army.

Spain.

POLITICAL MEETINGS BROKEN UP.

MADRID, Dec. 1.

On Monday a political meeting of Monarchists, in Valladolid, was broken up by Republicans. The Republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of Monarchists at Orena.

LETTER FROM PRIM.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

General Prim, in a letter to the *Gaulois*, declares that the present Spanish Government will have no dealings with the Bourbons, and he denies, with indignation, the truth of the report that he purposes a *coup d' etat*.

A RUMOR.

MADRID, Dec. 1.

A rumor is abroad here that the government of the United States have recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents.

PERSONAL.

Admiral Mendez Nunez has arrived in Madrid.

Prussia.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIET.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

In the House of Deputies yesterday the Minister of Justice, Count Von Lippe, made a speech urging legislation for making the legal system of the Prussian Kingdom uniform with the system of the Northern States.

Turkey.

THREATENED RUPTURE WITH GREECE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A despatch from Constantinople says it is believed there that the Sublime Porte will recall his Ambassador from Athens unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece.

MADISON.

Work on the New Government Building Suspended—Presidential Electors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 1.

Work on the United States Court House and Post Office here has been temporarily suspended by orders from Washington. The walls having been raised to the base of the windows on the second story, and considerable stone cut, it would have been much more economical to continue the stone-cutting during the winter, but the appropriations heretofore made are about exhausted. The Presidential Electors chosen to cast the vote of this State for Grant and Colfax meet tomorrow, some having already arrived.

The Board of Normal School Regents meet to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE.

An Insane Man Run Over and Killed—The St. Andrew's Society—Marine Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.

A German, aged 70 years, named Michael Schuster, got up at 5 o'clock this morning, in a fit of temporary insanity, walked out on the old La Crosse track, and was run over, the cars crushing his head to pieces. He was recently from Detroit, and was on a visit to some relatives.

The annual gathering of the St. Andrew's Society last night was a happy affair, as they usually are. Their supper was given at the Frankinton House. Songs, toasts and general hilarity ruled the occasion.

There were 209 arrivals at the port of Milwaukee in November, and 431 clearances.

COLORADO.

The Movement for Admission as a State of the Union.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Dec. 1.

Yesterday the Republican Convention, at Denver, unanimously resolved to petition Congress for the immediate admission of Colorado into the Union, upon such conditions as may be necessary. The Democrats also held a convention, but although a majority desired the State admitted, much opposition was manifested, especially to accepting a constitution with negro suffrage.

IOWA.

Grant's Majority in the State 46,370.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Dec. 1.

The full vote of this State has at length been officially returned, and shows the aggregate vote of the State to be 194,397. The exact majority for Grant and Colfax Electors is 46,370.

The State Electors are all in the city this evening and will meet to-morrow to cast their vote for President and Vice President.

BLOOMINGTON.

Meeting of the Illinois Grape and Vine Growers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 1.

The Illinois Grape and Vine Growers' Convention met this morning in Shroeder's Opera House, in this city, and, on motion, adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Meeting in Aid of the National Lincoln Monument.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—A meeting of some two hundred prominent gentlemen, of this city, at the Planters' House, yesterday, took action with reference to the National Lincoln Monument. W. H. Carthill, general agent of the association, being present, explained said object. Resolutions were adopted fittingly recognizing the honor bestowed upon Lieutenant General Sherman, by the association selecting him one of the group of military leaders to be represented on the monument, and pledging contributions to the Sherman fund.

Proposed Amendment to the National Constitution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Tribune*, to-day, proposes an amendment to the constitution, that the right of suffrage be extended to all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, and to foreigners who have resided in the country one year.

Hudson, N. Y., Charter Election.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The charter election to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 144 to 341. Rogers was elected Mayor by 331 majority.

Pedestrianism.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 1.—Weston, the pedestrian, started on his hundred days' trip this afternoon.

Died.

CAIRO, Dec. 1.—Sam. P. Halliday, of the firm of Halliday Bros., died to-day.

The New Governor-General of Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Sir John Young was to-day sworn in as Governor-General of the Dominion.

NEW YORK.

The Latest Situation in Erie.

A New Order of Court Puts the Old Directors in Full Possession.

Suit Brought Against the Leader of the Recent Bull Movement in St. Paul Stock.

The Merchants' Union Express Company Orders Another Assessment.

Destructive Fire at Fort Lafayette.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election passed off very quietly, with only three fights and about thirty men arrested for illegal voting. More rows were expected, but the cold weather prevented. The total vote for Mayor was about 96,000, of which Oakey Hall, Democrat, received 74,000.

THE ERIE CASE,

before Judge Nelson, was continued to-day. The time was occupied with arguments of counsel, and no decision was rendered.

THE MONEY MARKET

was more active than yesterday, and at the close was quite firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange, and on the street, the Erie war has a tendency to disturb confidence, and operations in all directions are on a very limited scale. There is a general disposition also to await Secretary McCulloch's report and the action of Congress on the finances, before entering into important negotiations. There were no exciting rumors about Erie to-day, but operators were unwilling to invest in it. The chief excitement was on St. Paul, and it is said that a prominent brokers firm has commenced suit against the leader of the late St. Paul movement which carried the stock up from 60 to 116. The papers will soon be served, and the trial will, no doubt, afford additional scandal for the street. The St. Paul leader, it will be remembered, failed to take his puts, and this failure is now to be brought into the courts.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS.

In gold and government bonds, the "bears" seemed to have control of the market, and lower prices were generally made. 5-20s of '62 are an exception, and may possibly be covered, being practically manipulated by a prominent house largely representing the foreign interest. This issue is heavily oversold on round lots to arrive from London, and the demand for borrowing is active.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Merchants' Union Express Company has called an assessment of five dollars per share to make their assets up to those of the American Express. The capital of the new company will be eighteen millions of dollars. The assessment must be paid before the stock can participate in the consolidation.

THE ERIE HEADQUARTERS

continue barricaded, and no one is admitted except on urgent business. Matters remain about as yesterday. Fisk has not been seen to-day, and the rumor that he has absconded gains credit. It is generally understood that the present war is a renewal of the old struggle between the Erie and the Central; the present Erie management having contemplated a third rail, and making connection with Chicago and Suspension Bridge and the Michigan Central, has awakened Vanderbilt's hostility, and the interest of the Hudson, Harlem, Central and Lake Shore lines.

BARNARD BACKS DOWN.

Judge Barnard has instructed the grand jury not to indict the *Tribune* and *Times*, as he directed them in his charge last week. The *Times* to-day requests Barnard to bring an indictment, and says it can prove that he is guilty of complicity in the Erie frauds, as hitherto charged.

MEETING OF POLISH PATRIOTS.

At a meeting of the exiled Poles, last night, to celebrate the anniversary of Poland's rising for independence, in 1830, it was declared that the Polish cause was not dead, but a blow would be struck before long to secure the independence of Poland.

GARIBALDI.

It is reported that Garibaldi is about to embark for America, he having got into trouble among his compatriots on account of the failure of his Roman expedition.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Hon. Chas. A. Dana, while coming from his house to the *Sun* office on a velocipede this evening, ran into a street car at Bowery street crossing, but escaped with only trifling injury.

FIRE AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

The fire at Fort Lafayette is now under full headway, and probably the entire wood-work will be consumed. The city was full of rumors of horrible accidents from explosion of the magazine, which contains more than 100 tons of powder according to the report of soldiers recently there. Reporters of the morning papers who have just returned from the fort say there were but ten tons of powder and 60 shells in the magazine. About 200 shells outside of the magazine exploded, wounding two men, but not seriously. The officers' wives at Fort Hamilton were terribly alarmed. In their haste to escape from the scene of disaster several were hurt. One woman was said to have had an arm fractured, and another was trampled upon and suffered internal injury. The report that the fire was the work of an incendiary is unfounded. It caught from sparks from the chimney falling upon the wooden roof. At this hour the damage cannot be estimated, but in all probability it will not be very great—say from $100,000 to $300,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ERIE TANGLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the Erie case, yesterday, before Judge Nelson, a number of affidavits were read, and the argument of one of the counsel for the vacation of the order of Judge Blatchford, appointing Jay Gould Receiver, was heard. The case will be resumed this morning and concluded, the Court intimating to counsel that the session would be prolonged to enable them to get through with their arguments.

A suit in the name of the people, on the complaint of the Attorney General, was commenced, yesterday, in the Albany Courts, against the Erie Railway Company, asking that the Directors be removed. An order was granted by Judge Peckham suspending the board pending the hearing of the motion for absolute removal next Monday.

THE HERALD SPEAKS FOR GENERAL GRANT.

The *Herald* says editorially: "We learn, from the best attainable authority, that General Grant is emphatically in favor of so amending the national constitution so as to limit the President thereto to one term, and to make universal suffrage, or suffrage to make citizens of all races and colors above the age of twenty-one years, the supreme law of the land. Next with regard to universal suffrage we suspect the constitutional amendment, Article Fourteen, which provides that the several States may regulate suffrage each for itself, but in proportion as suffrage is restricted representation shall be restricted, is not considered a settlement by General Grant, but a rule apt to result in endless troubles from the conflicting plans likely to be adopted among the States. Hence no doubt General Grant has concluded an amendment making universal manhood suffrage the supreme law of the land in all States and Territories, the only decisive solution of this otherwise embarrassing question."

THE LATEST ERIE SUIT

is that brought in Broome County, in this State, which authorizes the Attorney General to take charge of the road. The Attorney General has done so, and placed it under the management of Jay Gould, which virtually leaves everything as it was before.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Justice Balcom, sitting at a special term of the Supreme Court in this city, to-day, granted an order on application of the Attorney General of the State, enjoining the Erie Railway Company, by its Directors, from delivering or transferring any property to a receiver or other person than the receiver to be appointed by the court, and naming Hon. Giles Hotchkiss, of this city, as referee, to take testimony of all matters, transactions, &c., of the company, and to file his report with the evidence taken by him, with this Court. This action sustains the Directors of the road against all other persons.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The argument in the Erie cases closed this evening, Mr. Charles O'Conor summing up on behalf of the plaintiffs. Judge Nelson has reserved his decision.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The charter election to-day has passed off very quietly. Very little interest was manifested, and the vote has been light. A large number of arrests were made for attempted illegal voting at different precincts. The prisoners are detained in the station houses, and will be examined tomorrow. The total vote of the city for Mayor was 96,014, of which Hall (Dem.) received 75,054, and Couking 20,960. Hall's majority 54,094. The total registry was 173,893. O'Gorman is elected by nearly the same majority.

Of the twenty-five assistant Aldermen, formerly known as Councilmen, chosen, the Democrats are known to have elected 16, and the Republicans 7.

JUDGE BARNARD AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Times* understands that Judge Barnard has changed his mind about indicting newspapers, and that his grand jury, which has been simply waiting for his final orders in the case, will not bring in bills as was reported they had resolved to do a few days since.

APPOINTMENT.

Governor Fenton has appointed Nathan Bishop, LL. D., of New York, one of the State Commissioners of Public Charities.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF A CONDEMNED WOMAN.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute this evening under the auspices of the Working Women's Association, in behalf of Hester Vaughan, now under sentence of death, for infanticide, in Philadelphia. There was a large audience, principally composed of ladies. Susan B. Anthony called the meeting to order, and nominated Horace Greeley as Chairman. Speeches were made by Mrs. Stanton, Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., Eleanor Kirk and others, who took ground in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, and also advocated women's rights. A memorial to Governor Geary, asking the exercise of executive clemency in favor of Hester Vaughan, was unanimously adopted. A collection was taken up, realizing about $100, to be employed for the benefit of Hester Vaughan, to defray the expenses of the delegation appointed to wait on the Governor.

PERSONAL.

General Fitz Henry Warren sailed in the steamer Arizona for California.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant arrived at the Metropolitan this evening. Last night he attended the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia.

POLISH ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830, was celebrated last evening by the Polish residents of this city and neighborhood.

Horace Greeley delivered a lecture, last evening, in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, about the condition and relations of the colored people in this country, Mr. Spellman, Jr., in the chair. The principal topic was to impress upon his auditory the absolute necessity of being more self-dependent [illegible].

[illegible] As it was, they, with all men, were too willing to have others to provide for and not after them. He advised strongly the principle of co-operation.

BOSTON.

Despatch from General Grant to Mayor Shurtleff Declining a Public Demonstration on His Arrival.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Mayor Shurtleff has received the following, dated Washington, Nov. 30:

"DEAR SIR: Your despatch inviting me to the hospitalities of Boston was duly received. I cannot say by what train I will reach Boston. I fully appreciate your kindness, however, and that of the citizens of your city, in extending the hospitalities they have, but would ask to be excused from any and all public demonstrations. I have received an invitation to the St. James, to stay during my visit, where I will be happy to receive such citizens as may call.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT."

Alvin Flanders, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, was arrested, at Charlestown, by the Sheriff, November 1, on a writ in favor of one Roberts, of San Francisco, involving a claim for $2,000. Mr. Flanders appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday with a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, demanding to be discharged, as, being a Delegate in Congress, he was exempt from arrest in a civil suit. Judge Foster, to-day, decided that the petitioner was entitled to a discharge and ordered his release.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The reported robbery of A. L. Smith, on Cambridge Bridge, last night, was incorrect. Smith had secreted his money and watch, and fabricated the robbery, it is alleged, to make easy terms with his creditors.

The capital and business of the First National Bank of Dorchester have been merged in the Continental Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Electoral Colleges of all the New England States organized to-day and adjourned till to-morrow.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

General Custer has a Decisive Brush with the Indians—150 Indians Killed and 53 Taken Prisoners—A Large Amount of Property Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The *Democrat* has a special dated "In the Field, Indian Territory, Nov. 28," which says the Cheyenne village of Black Kettle, situated on the north fork of the Washita River, was captured, yesterday morning at daylight, by the cavalry under General Custer. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed and fifty-three taken prisoners. A large amount of property was captured, consisting of fifty-one lodges, nearly one thousand horses and mules, arms and ammunition, horse equipments, robes, provisions, &c., most of which were destroyed. Black Kettle, the principal Chief, was killed. Captain Louis Hamilton was killed; Lieutenant Colonel Barnitz severely, if not fatally, wounded; and Major Elliott is missing. One soldier of the Seventh Cavalry was killed, and fourteen wounded. The Indians, including the women and boys, fought desperately, but they were completely overpowered and very badly whipped.

CRIME.

Murder Trial at Indianapolis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.

There is considerable anxiety in this city to-day over the commencement of the trial of Mrs. Clem, of this city, as an accomplice of her brother, Silas Hartman, and W. J. Abrams, in the murder of Jacob Young and his wife, near this city, on the 12th of September last. These parties are all respectably connected, and there is a great mystery hanging over the case. It is expected that some damaging revelations will be brought out in the trial connecting all of these matters together with the deceased and others in the same unlawful business, as they were all warm personal friends and had become wealthy within a few years. A jury was empanneled in the case, and the examination commenced. It is feared that the court will issue an order preventing the reporters of the city papers from taking the testimony. There is a formidable array of counsel on both sides.

Murder at Marion, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CARBONDALE, Ill., Dec. 1.

We learn that Mr. A. J. Lowe, a citizen of Marion, in the adjoining county of Williamson, was shot dead in a saloon at that place this morning by a man named Barron. No cause is assigned for the act. Particulars not received. Mr. Lowe was well known in this section.

The Macoupin County Double Murder.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—Near Girard, Macoupin County, Charles Engleman murdered his wife under the following circumstances: Some months ago the woman had obtained a divorce from her husband, and with her children returned to live with her parents. On Friday evening last he called to see her, and after talking for a few minutes the wife turned her back toward the man, when he seized her by the hair, pulled her head back, and with a large knife cut her throat, nearly severing her head from her body, killing her almost instantly. The villain was soon after arrested and confined in the county jail at Carlinville. Yesterday afternoon a crowd gathered round the jail, took Engleman out and hung him to a tree until he was dead.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Yesterday, between noon and six o'clock in the evening, a box containing certificates and bank notes, amounting to $80,000, was stolen from the Pequannock Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. The box was inside the vault of the bank. No trace was found of the whereabouts of the missing property.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin of General Hindman.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Jesse Thompson has been arrested at Vicksburg on the charge of being the assassin of General Hindman, he having confessed to a negro that he did the deed, but now denies it.

The Andrews Murder Trial at Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 1.—The trial of Deacon Andrews, for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, commenced to-day, before the Supreme Court. The jury is being empanelled.

Bank Teller Convicted of Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the United States District Court, to-day, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Baker, the late teller of the [illegible] Bank, for embezzlement.

CUBA.

Later Advices Concerning the Recent Battle at Villa del Cobre—The Shipping Master at Havana Arrested at the Instance of the American Consul.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Later advices received from the vantage of the engagement between the government troops and revolutionists at Villa del Cobre, on the 25th ult., still increase the number of revolutionists killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Shipping-master Garcia, who, some months ago, attacked Mr. LaReintrie, who was then acting as United States Consul here, has been arrested and placed in Fort Punta by order of Captain General Lersundi, to answer the charge of defrauding the American Government brought against him by the present Consul General of the United States.

ST. LOUIS.

Insurance on Property Destroyed by the Fire of Monday Night—Fires During the Month of November.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The following insurance on property in Bloomfield & Co.'s warehouse, burned last night, have been ascertained: Home, N. Y., $4,500; Phoenix, Hartford, $3,300; Atlantic of St. Louis, $5,000; Union, St. Louis, $5,000; Franklin, St. Louis, $4,000; Western, St. Louis, $5,000; Citizens', St. Louis, $31,500. The latter company really loses but about $13,000, the remainder being reinsured in other companies. The building was insured for $10,000 in the Home of New York. The total number of fires in this city, during November, was twenty-six. Loss, $[illegible]; insurance, $[illegible]; probable loss to insurance companies, $[illegible].

THE PACIFIC.

Further Particulars of the Great Storm in the Gulf of California.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Guaymas letter gives details of the great storm in Sonora, about the 15th of October. The United States steamer Lackawanna, lying in the harbor—a very safe one—had to get up steam to keep from going ashore. The town of Loreto, in Lower California, was destroyed. The mining works on the Jaquis River were swept off, and a water spout burst over the city of Alamos, destroying the town completely. Seventy dead bodies had been picked up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court, full bench, decided that Hoffman (Republican) is entitled to the office of Elector. This gives the full vote of the State to Grant.

PANAMA.

Secretary Seward's Instructions to the United States Consul and Commanders of War Vessels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A letter of instructions from Secretary Seward to the American Consul at Panama, under date of October 31, directs him to admonish American citizens that they have no claim to the protection of this government if they take part in the civil wars of Panama. Also, instructs him to demand protection of United States citizens, and prompt redress and indemnity for any injuries received; also, that he shall insist that United States citizens shall not be required to submit to forced loans or perform military duty in the service of either party. Naval commanders have been ordered to afford full protection to every citizen in danger.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the Ohio Presidential Electors—Annual Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Presidential Electors of the state of Ohio assembled at Columbus this morning. A. Volney Dorsey was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Electoral College caused by the death of [illegible]. After which an adjournment was effected until to-morrow, when the vote will be cast.

The annual convention of the National Board of Trade will be held here to-morrow. A number of delegates from different parts of the country have already arrived, and the indications are that the attendance will be large.

A Curious Will Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A case came before the court of Ulife Pleas, yesterday, in which a half million dollars, left by William Taylor, is involved. He left no will. His wife died twelve years ago, leaving three daughters and one son, and the woman formerly employed in his family claims to have lived with him as his wife several years, and to have had three children by him, he always supporting her and her children, and treating them affectionately. She claims her share of the property. The legal point is Mr. Taylor's action in supporting the woman and holding the relation of husband for two years makes herself and children heirs to the property. The case is still on.

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Bourse firm. Rentes, 70f 60c.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.
Cotton market closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.
Provisions—Market for beef heavy.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 1.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts [illegible].

THE TEXAN CATTLE DISEASE.

Convention of State Commissioners at Springfield.

Ten States Represented.

Address of Hon. J. S. Gould, of New York.

Symptoms of the Disease Described and Cures Suggested.

A General Debate—Valuable Facts Elicited.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.

The alarming and wide-spread ravages of the Texan cattle disease last summer induced several States to appoint Commissioners to consider measures to protect their several States from the introduction or further spread of the disease. The proposal to hold a convention of Commissioners from all the States interested, and from the Province of Ontario, was made some two months since. It was, probably, first somewhat fully discussed at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, in Hamilton, at which meeting one of the Commissioners from New York was present and proposed such a convention. The proposal met with general favor, was further discussed at the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, and received the approval of the leading agricultural papers. After consultation with the special Commissioners appointed by Illinois, the New York Commissioners fixed on Springfield, Ill., as the place, and Dec. 1 as the time for holding the convention. Governor Fenton approved the recommendation, and forwarded it to Governor Oglesby, who, on October 19, issued a formal invitation to the convention, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives in Springfield. He also appointed three Commissioners to represent the State of Illinois.

OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

In the call the objects of the convention are stated to be "To consider the history, nature and character of the disease among cattle known as the Texas Fever, and to collect and publish all information possible bearing upon the subject; to prepare a draft of a law which shall be uniform in all the states interested in the raising, sale or purchase of cattle; and which will regulate the trade upon a safe and equal basis, and secure the most perfect protection to all parties interested."

NECESSITY OF COMBINED ACTION.

There was great need of some such convention, as the most conflicting views as to the cause and nature of the disease prevail, while countless theories as to modes of prevention and cure have been advanced. Even a name for the disease has not been agreed upon. Prof. Gamgee has proposed to call it Splenic Fever, the Black Water of Texas has been suggested, while Spanish Fever, or, still more generally, the Texan Fever, have been the names popularly applied. Recently Prof. Murray, the retiring editor of the *Western Rural*, has proposed to call it Miasmatic Fever. The necessity of either entirely prohibiting trade in Texas cattle, or finding some means of so regulating it as to make it safe, is generally admitted. The result of the deliberations of the convention has been looked forward to with much interest by all interested in the raising, fattening, buying, selling, transportation or slaughtering of cattle, as the damage inflicted by the disease was not confined to the loss by those whose cattle died; in addition to this, great as it was, the entire cattle trade all over a large portion of the country was thoroughly disorganized.

CATTLE INSPECTED.

At an early hour this morning a considerable number of the Commissioners and several of the leading cattle men of the West had arrived here. At 10 a. m. the entire body repaired to a slaughter-house in the vicinity to witness the dissection of a Texan steer. Two animals, a Texan steer and a native cow, were dissected for the benefit of the Commissioners of the convention. The Texan steer, although apparently in good health, showed evidence of former disease, while the native cow presented no such appearance, according to the physicians present.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

After returning from the slaughter-house, the convention was called to order at 11:30. Mr. Joseph Poole, of Indiana, was made temporary President. Mr. Emery, of Illinois, was made temporary Secretary.

COMMITTEES.

A Committee of three on Credentials and one from each State, representing as many States, on Permanent Organization were appointed and the convention adjourned until 2½ p. m.

STATES REPRESENTED.

After a tedious delay the convention was called to order in the afternoon. Mr. Moore, of Missouri, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the Province of Ontario and the States of Ohio, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois were represented by Commissioners, numbering thirty-two in all, and recommended as honorary delegates the representatives of the St. Louis Agricultural Society and Drs. Morris of New York, and Beach, and Mr. Emery of Illinois.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Hon. J. Christie, of Ontario, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported recommending that Hon. L. F. Allen, of New York, be President; Messrs. D. Christie, J. T. Reber, R. McColl, Mr. S. Parish, A. Chadbourne, G. F. Thayer, S. Emery, J. J. Moore, H. C. Johns, J. Poole, P. McNulty, A. B. Hamilton and Dr. Snow be Vice Presidents; Dr. G. M. Snow, of Rhode Island; J. P. Reynolds, of Illinois; Dr. L. D. Moore, of Maryland; Dr. M. Morris, of New York, be Secretaries, and Messrs. Burnham and Bartlett, be stenographic reporters.

The report was adopted.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Allen was escorted to the chair and very briefly thanked the convention, urged promptness, and commenced work.

NAME FOR THE CONVENTION.

Dr. Miles moved that the convention be called the American Convention of Cattle Commissioners. Adopted.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY

was invited to a seat on the stand.

SPEECH OF J. S. GOULD, OF NEW YORK.

Hon. J. Stanton Gould, of New York, explained the object of the convention, pressing the great importance of the subject. New York alone had 1,700,000 cattle of immense value. The disease threatened to destroy this great interest. There was a great loss of fresh and injury to the stock raisers from the cruel mode of transporting the cattle East. No one State could remedy this, but a convention from all the States could easily do this by proposing a draft of a law for all the States to enact as a whole matter. An extended account of the external and internal symptoms of the disease as found in New York, was then given, most of them being identical with those observed at the West. The drooping head, stupid, staring eye, rough coat, scattering gait, frothy drooling from the mouth, etc., were the most characteristic external symptoms of the disease. Others were noticed. The invasion of a [illegible] the thermometer in the rectum as an unfailing evidence. It it shows over 100 degrees the disease is the Texan fever. It over 103 degrees, there is no hope. The internal symptoms are the peculiar appearance of the spleen, enlargement, sometimes enormous, the hard and dry condition of the third and fourth stomachs, are most prominent. The Texan cattle first brought the disease to the East, although it was claimed that this is not true. They do not often have it because they are stronger and more hardy. In New York native cattle have communicated the disease to other cattle.

An extended account was given of the existence of minute spots in the blood, and their supposed effect in destroying the victim. The speaker thought the disease was manifestly one of the blood, caused by these minute plants in it, which were floating all around, being absorbed in every secretion, and imbibed by other cattle, or were found at home in the grass and thence taken. The spores may not sometimes be efficaciously stopped to produce the disease. The speaker believed a preparation containing carbolic acid which has remarkable disinfecting power, would be effectual in preventing the spread of the disease. It destroyed the spores wherever applied, and given in water had restored diseased animals. His recommendation of this preparation was extremely positive and seemed calculated to do good.

In conclusion, he urged Western farmers to get this preparation, in which he had no interest, as it was a disinfectant, and also to give it internally. The great question to decide was whether we could admit the Texan cattle to our business on any condition. He moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a draft of a law to cover the case, the committee to consist of one from each State represented.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. Gould was appointed Chairman of the committee, when the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m., to give the Commissioners from each State time to decide on one of their number to serve on the committee.

Mr. Gould's address was very lengthy, and showed much study, but many of his positions will be strongly combatted.

EVENING SESSION.

COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFT OF A LAW.

At the opening of the evening session the roll of the States was called, and the following gentlemen nominated and chosen as a committee on the draft of a law: Hon. D. Christie, Ontario; Dr. W. Clendenin, Ohio; Dr. McCall, Maryland; J. S. Gould, New York; Dr. M. Snow, Rhode Island; [illegible], Wisconsin; Dr. M. Miles, Michigan; Dr. Thayer, Massachusetts; Dr. Moore, Missouri; J. Poole, Indiana; Dr. W. Kyle, Illinois. The committee was instructed to report at the opening of the convention to-morrow morning.

AN INQUIRY.

President Chadbourne, of Wisconsin University, asked if there was any evidence that cattle had contracted the disease from grazing on land where Texas cattle had eaten if a winter had intervened. No evidence was adduced of any such case.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Dr. Clendenin, of Ohio, reported his experience with carbolic acid, at Cincinnati, in two native cows, which had pastured on ground some time before grazed on by Texas cattle. The first symptoms being manifested, they were removed and put on the carbolic acid treatment, but they died. He did two other native cows, which contracted the disease from them. In other cases cited where the carbolic treatment was faithfully applied, so that this treatment was said by [illegible] to be not a faithful one. Two cows died from drinking milk from a diseased cow. They had all the symptoms of the disease.

VARIOUS EXPERIENCES RELATED.

Mr. Poole, of Indiana, gave an instance where a native cow took the disease and died with the symptoms when she had been kept in a pasture where no Texas cattle had ever been, but which had passed along the road alongside. This is contradicted by the general statements.

The President could not believe the ticks had anything to do with the disease. Wood ticks were very annoying, but did no serious damage.

Mr. Bates, the Superintendent of the Illinois lands farm, believed the ticks might be causes of the disease. He thought native cattle did not contract the disease if the driven across after July first. Texas cattle driven across the country from Texas are free from ticks and did not impart disease. To the knowledge of the speaker severe frost destroys the disease. On his farm, since October 1st, the "natives" and Texas cattle have run together without damage. The natives were susceptible to the disease in their young days. Cows suckling calves died, but the calves lived—had drank the milk without injury.

Mr. Roach, of Chicago, had seen no injurious effects from the disease.

Dr. Christie had found the disease imparted by cattle coming by the way of Abilene, Kansas, by land route.

Mr. Melloy, of Abilene, Kansas, gave a history of that shipping point. He believes that the disease is largely owing to the treatment they receive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The discussion during the evening was interesting, but quite rambling. The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

AN EXECUTION IN NEVADA.—[illegible] of three terribly shocking scenes at the gallows was witnessed at the execution of Rufus B. Anderson, in Nevada. The usual crowd surrounded the gallows, and the usual military force and attendant clergyman had been employed. After prayer on the platform, the prisoner calmly addressed the spectators. Having finished, he stepped forward to the railing and requested that the Deputy Sheriff should put the noose around his neck, and the sheriff bound him on the platform. He then took his position on the trap, and his hands and feet were bound, and the noose was slipped over his head and the cap drawn over his face. At the signal the trap fell, and the wretched young man lay stretched upon the ground, the knot having given way. There was a wild cry and a rush forward of the crowd, but the people were kept back by the guard. Anderson was carried on to the platform, and the noose was again adjusted around his neck, and the trap fell. The knot gave way again, and Anderson was prostrated insensible. He was carried up the steps of the platform and seated in a chair, his face wearing the pallor of the grave, from which he has been twice snatched. The rope was adjusted the third time. As the trap fell he swung free, and, after a slight muscular movement for several minutes, all was over.

MR. WEED.

Since his return home Thurlow Weed has been quite indisposed and obliged to remain at his residence on Twelfth street, most of the time. Troops of friends flock to see him and express their satisfaction at his return. There is probably no living man who has so many devoted personal friends as Mr. Weed. This faculty of making and retaining friends has been the secret of his great political influence and power. I venture to say that he was never in any position, for any length of time, that all, down to the most subordinate clerk or office boy, did not become attached to him. He shows an interest in all with whom he is connected, and endeavors to help them forward in the world; and this not from any motive, but because it is his nature to do so. Another trait of his character has been to always recognize those he meets, even to the printer's devil; and what is more satisfactory to a subordinate than to receive such recognition from a superior. Mr. Weed has always had a kind and encouraging word for everyone. His nature has been full of sunshine and kindness, and he has devoted many years of his life to performing acts of kindness. Since coming to New York, for example, his private rooms at his newspaper office or at the Astor House have been constantly visited by needy applicants for help and assistance. Before his departure for Europe he used to devote several hours every day listening to the tales of misfortune related by applicants with letters to him and attempting to find employment for them. "Go and see Mr. Weed," was the response which the poor and needy very often received on applying to others for help. Mr. Weed is constantly giving to charitable and other purposes in a quiet manner. For example, he made a donation of $5,000 last year which was unknown to the public. Mr. Sheldon, the publisher, who was acquainted with him in Albany, informs me that he never refused a beggar's appeal, and very many times gave the last cent in his pocket to the hand extended for assistance. On one occasion, in early life, when he himself was in poor circumstances, he started down town with five dollars, to purchase some groceries and meat. On his way, however, he encountered an acquaintance in misfortune, and immediately drew out his five dollars and handed it over to him. The family had to do without their supplies for that day. This incident truthfully illustrates his character.—*New York Correspondent Hartford Courant.*

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The finest selection of TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, ICE PITCHERS, WAITERS, DINNER and BREAKFAST CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, EPERGNES, BERRY DISHES, etc., etc., of New and Beautiful Designs, especially adapted for presentation, can be found at the Store of

WEST & CO.,
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We have a large assortment of the Choicest Novelties in SILVER-PLATED WARE, manufactured and guaranteed by those firms whose reputation stands the highest in the United States; and persons designing to make a Present can find at our Store a large and varied choice of articles, which, by their taste and style, are calculated to please and gratify, as well as being of real practical utility.

Ivory-handled TABLE CUTLERY, of the best kind.

We sell low, being fully persuaded that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

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We have received from PARIS and VIENNA a splendid stock of MANTEL CLOCKS, BRONZES, OPERA GLASSES, OPERA FANS, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, JEWELRY BOXES, GLOVE, ODOR and HANDKERCHIEF CASES, in rare woods, richly inlaid; also, in White Morocco and Gold, and the new Vienna Green and Silver; new and elegant patterns of CIGAR CASES, BRONZE INKSTANDS, PEARL CARD CASES, etc., etc.

PARIAN FIGURES and VASES; new and beautiful designs at very moderate prices.

GLASS SHADES, for covering Wax Flowers, etc.

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LADIES' FURS.

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Masonic Notices.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The officers and members of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified to appear at ORIENTAL HALL, at half-past [illegible] o'clock [illegible], December 3d, to attend the funeral of our late brother, CHAS. H. SCRIVEN. [illegible] A cordial invitation is extended to Chapter and Commandery members to attend.

GEO. MCILWAIN, W. M.

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TRUESDELL

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A. E. GOODRICH, Agt.

Dry Goods.

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DRY GOODS

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"NO HUMBUG!"

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Any person purchasing of us $10 or upwards, of any Goods in our House, including

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AT COST

For Thirty Days.

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NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

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WATCHES.

These celebrated timepieces are now freely conceded by the leading jewellers to be the standards of excellence in their various grades, and by far the best Watches for their several prices offered in this market.

We invite particular attention to those known as

3-4 PLATE, 16 SIZE,

which, in design, beauty and finish, are not surpassed by those of the most celebrated European makers, while for accuracy as time-keepers they are without equal.

The manufacture of these very fine Watches is not attempted elsewhere in the United States.

We have all the grades of these Watches for sale [illegible].

N. MATSON & CO.,
117 LAKE-ST.

ELGIN

(ILLINOIS)

WATCHES.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Furs.

FURS,

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of the public to our stock of over $100,000 worth of Rich and Elegant Furs of our own manufacture, from FRESH skins, made in the most Fashionable Shapes, at prices low as perfect goods can be sold. Persons from a distance wishing to order Furs will be furnished with Illustrated Fashion Plates, with Price List, upon sending their address to the Fur Manufactory of

BISHOP & BARNES

115 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes.

SPECIAL SALE.

WE SHALL OFFER AT AUCTION

On Wednesday, Dec. 2,

AT 9½ O'CLOCK PROMPT,

1,000 Cases Custom-made

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

NO. 18 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Two doors from Richmond House.

ALSO, AT 11½ O'CLOCK,

96 Cases Desirable Styles of Boots and Shoes,

For account of whom it may concern, and to pay advances.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO

Lead and Oil Works,

CORNER CLINTON AND FULTON-STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,

BAR - LEAD, PIG - LEAD,

LINSEED OIL & OIL CAKE

Particular attention is invited to our

Superior Boiled Linseed Oil,

Which we keep constantly in Stock.

Highest Prices Paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.

Orders solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Furs.

REMOVAL.

CARHART, LEWIS & TAPPEN

Have removed to their new and spacious stores, Nos. 43 and 45 WABASH-AV., where they will offer to the Trade special inducements for the next thirty days. Our stock is large and complete, comprising Hats and Caps, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Ladies' and Gents' Furs (a large variety), Buck Goods, Fur Sand Hoods and all Winter Goods, at VERY LOW PRICES. We invite the attention of all close buyers to an examination of our stock.

CARHART, LEWIS & TAPPEN.

Business Chances.

FLOURING MILL.

FOR SALE—A large Flouring Mill, nearly new, [illegible]. Inquire of or address GREENE & [illegible], Drawer 16, Freeport, Ill.

RARE CHANCE.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Property.

The undersigned, Assignee of the HENRY CITY PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, offers for sale, at a great bargain, [illegible]

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Assignee,
First National Bank, Henry, Ill.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.

Have removed from their former stand, No. 18 Dearborn-st., to

NO. 43 STATE-ST.,

Where they have opened a large and complete assortment of

[illegible]

We ask an examination of our stock, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.,
43 STATE-ST.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

The eligibly situated rooms 2d, 3d and 4th stories, of

Store Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

Inquire of FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,
[illegible] Lake-st.

Insurance.

Reaper City Insurance Co'y,

OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

Paid Up Capital, $150,000,

Invested in United States Bonds and other First-class Securities.

J. S. TICKNOR, Secretary. THO. D. ROBERTSON, President.

S. H. MOORE & CO., Agents,
49 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Dissolution Notices.

THE FIRM OF STORRS & JOHNSTON

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Dec. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of S. P. CARTER & CO. [illegible]

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1868.

Sleighs.

Sleighing! Sleighing!!

[illegible]

Holiday Goods.

THE REASON WHY

I sell TOYS, FANCY GOODS and HOLIDAY PRESENTS

SO CHEAP

is because I sell at WHOLESALE ONLY, and buy my GOODS in Europe FOR CASH.

The Trade have but to call and see Goods and Prices to

BE CONVINCED

AT

PEUGEOT'S

Importing House,

99 & 101 Lake-st.

Hoisting Machines.

OTIS'

SAFETY

Hoisting Machines

For Stores, Hotels, Warehouses and Factories.

MR. P. PALMER'S

OPINION OF THEM:

Messrs. Otis Bros. & Co., 309 Broadway, New York.—Gentlemen: After thoroughly investigating the different Hoisting Machines, I came to the conclusion to put in yours. [illegible] They work admirably. I do not hesitate to recommend them.

POTTER PALMER.

About one thousand of these machines are now in use in the United States.

[illegible]

OTIS BROS. & CO.,
309 Broadway, New York.

Liquid Fuel.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Liquid Fuel Company.

THOMAS W. MEEKER, Prest. E. L. BUTTRICK, Sec'y and Treas.

Col. HARVEY E. FOOTE, Gen. Sup't.

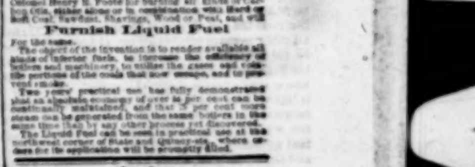
Office 136 Randolph-st., Room 1.

[illegible]

Furnish Liquid Fuel

[illegible]

Curls.



Curls, Curls.

SAMPLES

Sent Free.

A sample of PROF. ROBB'S CURLIQUE will be sent free to any address. [illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

I offer my LARGE and CHOICE STOCK of

LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES

[illegible]

GEO. E. SCOTT.

Furs.

FURS, FURS,

And Fur Trimmings.

LATEST STYLES

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No. 70 Lake-st.

BY

A. HERZOG,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FURS, FURS.

Corn Sheller.

ATTENTION!

Farmers and Grain Dealers.

The Illinois

POWER CORN SHELLER,

Which has been in successful use for the past ten years and taken the first premium at every State Fair where exhibited, is warranted to shell and clean from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day. Two sizes. JAMES VAUGHN, Manufacturer and Patentee, Peru, LaSalle County, Ill.

Skates.

SKATES. SKATES.

PHINEAS SMITH'S

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES,

Manufactured from solid Cast Steel, conceded by all skaters to be the best made. Price, $[illegible] per pair. Also [illegible] SKATES, for ladies and gents, at reduced prices. [illegible], Hardware and Tool Merchants, 58 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE S. THURBER,

129 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

TRIMMINGS,

For MASQUERADES and FANCY DRESSES, Tinsels, Spangles, Gold and Silver Laces and Fringes, Tassels, Tights, Swords, Theatrical Jewelry, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, &c.

Send for Circular. Goods sent C. O. D. everywhere.

Real Estate.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS.

The undersigned offers for sale, in tracts to suit purchasers,

76,000 Acres

OF PINE and FARMING LANDS on the west side of the State, in the valleys of the Pere Marquette, Pentwater, [illegible] and Manistee Rivers. Applications may be made to GEO. S. FROST, Land Commissioner, Detroit, Mich.

Professional.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES.

Malignant Tumors and Cancerous, are successfully cured without the use of the knife or other painful operation, by DR. D. MACBAR, who has had several years' experience in the treatment of Malignant Diseases. Office, 181 South Clark-st., [illegible]. Post Office address, Box 686, Chicago, Ill.

D. MACBAR, M. D.

Notice to Shippers.

Illinois Central Railroad Company,

General Freight Department.

Notice to Shippers.

The Company will give Through Rates, and issue Bills Lading on all classes of Freight to Mobile and New Orleans [illegible].

[illegible], General Freight Agent.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

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Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... 6.00
Weekly Edition, per year ... 2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, holds an anomalous position in the Senate, in the Republican party and before the country. He is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, yet on the financial question, which has been most prominent during the past twelve months, he has been at variance, not only with the Senate and the party, but with his own committee. Less than one year ago he made an elaborate speech in favor of the legality of paying one kind of government debts with another kind of government debts bearing less favorable terms and no higher security—in other words, "paying bonds in greenbacks." Having hoisted the black flag in the face of the public creditors he brought in a bill proposing to issue them a new class of bonds specifically payable in gold in exchange for the old ones, and authorizing the payment of a commission, amounting, in the aggregate, to several millions of dollars, to the fortunate brokers who might be selected to make the exchange.

The Chicago Convention met and repudiated the ideas which Senator Sherman had borrowed from his neighbor, Mr. Pendleton. The election came, and the people endorsed the Chicago Convention. Mr. Sherman naturally feels a little nervous about his own standing. Hence we find him taking an opportunity, through the medium of a conversazione, to communicate his present views on national finance to the public a week before the meeting of Congress. It appears now that while he still holds that the government has the right to pay one debt with another and inferior debt, it is inexpedient to exercise the right until the second debt is actually paid! This is certainly the most luminous exposition of the public finances that we have ever seen. It has not, however, the merit of originality. The *New York World* has a patent on it. When the Copperhead National Convention resolved that "when the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States," the *World* announced that it meant that after the greenbacks were redeemed in coin it would be lawful and proper to pay the bonds in greenbacks. If Senator Sherman had propounded this conundrum when he made his speech of last session, he would not have given so severe a shock to the public credit as he actually did.

If this is the sort of wisdom which Mr. Sherman proposes to serve up to us, we submit that he can be more usefully employed at the head of some other committee than that of Finance. He inflicted more harm upon the credit of the United States at the last session of Congress than all other persons combined, for, although he did not represent either the Senate or the Finance Committee, his position gave him a very great power for mischief. It is scandalous (in the legal and parliamentary sense of the term) that a Senator who holds views on the most important questions, opposed both to the party and to the body of which he is a member, should be placed in the foremost representative position in the highest branch of the Legislature.

RESUMPTION BY THE DEBTOR CLASS.

Most of the press and politicians, in discussing the question of specie resumption, overlook the really difficult part of the problem. They devote their wits exclusively to devising schemes whereby the government can redeem its demand notes on the instant, and there are almost as many plans proposed as there are persons discussing the subject. The *New York Tribune* advocates the "On to Richmond" method, and claims to have found the philosopher's stone which can change four hundred and fifty millions of depreciated government notes into gold. It is simply to resume—to placard over the door of the Treasury the words, "Specie payment is resumed!" Then greenbacks will at once bound up to the value of gold, and nobody will want them, and everything will be as lovely as—the battle of Bull Run.

Another plan, known as the "Walker plan," is for the government to obtain a foreign loan of say 300 millions of coin, by selling bonds for what they may bring, and with this European gold added to that in the Treasury, proclaim resumption and defy a run on the Treasury. There are fifty other plans all as crude, crazy and impracticable as either of these, which it is unnecessary to particularize. But they all look to one end only—resumption on the part of the government, taking it for granted that, when the government redeems its notes in coin, all the financial problem is solved, and all the difficulty is surmounted.

These financial speculators have singularly overlooked the debtor class of citizens, who will be compelled to resume when the government does. Can their interests be treated as of no account? Can any scheme of resumption be adopted which ignores them or leaves them out of consideration?

The debtor class owe their creditors, according to the most careful estimates, at least three thousand millions of dollars. Their debts exceed the entire national debt. They are in debt for the purchase of property, valued by the currency standard. That currency for four years past has had an average purchasing power of seventy per cent of gold. Reducing the value of the property received to the gold standard, the debtors have received 2,100 millions worth of property, and have given their obligations to pay 3,000 millions of "lawful money" therefor.

Let the government resume to-morrow, or next week, as the *New York Tribune* advises, and the currency will suddenly become equal to coin in value, and the debtor class will be called upon to pay their creditors 900 millions more than they equitably owe them: 900 millions more than the consideration received from them.

The government has outstanding, in round numbers, four hundred and fifty millions of demand notes of all descriptions, which have a purchasing power of three hundred and twenty millions. To redeem these in coin will only inflict a loss of one hundred and thirty millions on the government, but what it would lose, the note-holders, which includes everybody, would gain, as their money would be worth thirty cents on the dollar more than it is, and the government would soon be reimbursed for its loss by the large reduction of expenses of administration, which could be effected on a specie basis. But to the debtor class immediate resumption would entail a dead loss not measured by even 900 millions because vast amounts of property would be sacrificed at forced sale to satisfy judgments and executions. The bankrupt courts, and all the courts, marshals, sheriffs, bailiffs and constables would be overwhelmed with business, just as undertakers, sextons, grave-diggers and [illegible] are when the pestilence stalketh abroad.

The problem, then, for Congress to solve, is not exclusively how the government shall redeem or retire its notes, but also embraces the other and far more important and difficult question: How shall the great debtor class resume without producing a financial convulsion of the most frightful dimensions? Everybody is agreed that the country must get back to specie standard *some time*, and the great question to answer is, *when* and *how*? THE TRIBUNE has strenuously opposed precipitate resumption, but has advocated getting down to the hard-pan of specie payments on an easy grade. Trains pass up, over, and down the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains with ease and safety, because the gradients are not steep or the descents abrupt. So we must work back to the gold standard. Let the currency be gradually improved, and the debtor class have time to bridge over and grade down their losses, and there will be no financial collision or smash-up of the train of business relations.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The city has cause to thank Mayor Rice for his promptitude in bringing before the Common Council the subject of the lake front, and showing the necessity of securing to the city the title to the land now covered by Lake Michigan, lying on the east front of the city. The Mayor suggests that the Common Council ask that the Legislature vest the title to that land in the city of Chicago, to be held for the common benefit of all its citizens, present and future. The subject was referred to a committee, which will in due time make a report.

The action of the Mayor is not only important but timely. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature a bill granting all this land to a private corporation, and clothing that corporation with many extraordinary franchises, was introduced into the Legislature, and was reported back from a committee for passage. We are now able to state as a fact that the scheme which failed then will be renewed this winter, and that a powerful combination has been formed to get possession of this land. The two years that have elapsed since the last session of the Legislature have brought the construction of an outside harbor more prominently into view. The property has, therefore, a greater value than it had two years ago. Two years hence it will have a still greater value. Already it is regarded as of sufficient magnitude to justify a vigorous and concerted effort to be made this winter at Springfield to steal it, through the forms of a legislative grant.

The Common Council have it in their power to put this matter at an end forever, by asking the necessary legislation in behalf of the city, and by appointing a committee, if necessary, to attend the *Legislature* and protect the interests of the public. The many millions of revenue which, twenty or thirty years hence, may be derived from the ownership of this property may be as easily secured to the whole people as given without compensation to a private company. The choice is with the Board of Aldermen of to-day. Two years hence it will be too late. Now is the time, if ever, to secure this vast property for the people, to whom it rightfully belongs.

ANOTHER GRAIN CORNER.

The "corner" on corn has expired by limitation. On Monday, the 30th of November, No. 1 corn sold at $1.08 per bushel on 'Change; yesterday it could not be sold at 80c per bushel. It was understood to have been the intention of the parties operating the corner to exact even more than $1.08 from the unlucky shorts, but they found that it was impossible to make them pay even that price for the corn due on contracts, and about 100,000 bushels of corn yet remain undelivered. A number of the shorts seemed to feel, like James O'Donnell, Esq., of blessed memory, that they were not obliged to go to the bad place because they had been ordered to go there. They think the corner combination has no power to compel them to fulfil their contracts. It will be remembered that on the occasion of a similar corner operation, some two months ago, the Board of Trade decided that all such transactions were fraudulent. The shorts think that under this ruling they are safe from harm.

The public have no sympathy whatever with the bulls or the bears, the scalpers or the scalped, the shorts or the longs, of the Board of Trade. One-third of them are bankrupt all the time, and another third half the time. Probably the remaining third are solvent and safe men, doing a legitimate business. The rule of the Board declaring "corners" to be fraudulent, operates, or is supposed to operate, to the advantage of the bankrupt and semi-bankrupt class. These men go in blindly and recklessly, and if they win it is all right. If they lose they shelter themselves behind the rule, which is in effect a law impairing the obligation of contracts—a kind of law which no State has a right to pass, and which would not stand five minutes' examination in a court of justice. Nevertheless, the question whether the Board of Trade ought to enforce "corner" contracts, or any contracts, is one which concerns the members themselves rather than the outside public.

THE ERIE ROBBERY.

We yesterday published the full particulars of the disclosures of the great fraud in the New York and Erie Railway bonds, by which the business of the whole country was temporarily arrested, and a general prostration almost accomplished. In the disclosures attendant upon the present fraud, there have been brought to light the gross dishonesty by which the Drew-Vanderbilt war of last year was settled, and the united record of the two years should serve to condemn the several actors to commercial and social disgrace forever. It appears that early in October, 1868, the Erie gamblers, all being more or less officers of the company, undertook to depress Erie shares; this they did by an issue of additional shares to such an amount that the public lost all faith in the genuineness of any shares. The original $25,000,000 of shares, thus increased by fraudulent shares to $40,000,000, was kept on the market until it fell in price sufficiently low for the operators to buy it all up. In this transaction, and as part of the attempt at a general control of the business of the country, the operators obtained and held up checks for many millions of currency, producing a stringency in the market under which many houses collapsed, others were subjected to the most extravagant daily interest upon loans, and even the banks themselves staggered under the blow. This was followed very soon after by a like locking up of all the gold of the country, producing a general disturbance of business. There never was a more daring exhibition of personal or commercial profligacy; no greater exhibition of reckless indifference to public interest or more shameless turpitude, than was made public by these Erie robbers. One of the most disgusting and sickening features of the whole affair is the illy-disguised participation of the judiciary in the fraud. That the Judges are thus concerned is no longer doubted by the public, nor is it very strongly denied by the Judges themselves. With the Judges at the beck and call of the parties who are ostensibly fighting, but who are really united in plundering the public, there is no limit to the illegality or the magnitude of the fraud. Thus the latest judicial order in New York is one authorizing the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors to purchase all the outstanding fraudulent shares at a price *not exceeding par!* The enormity of this swindle will be best understood when it is remembered that these fraudulent shares are held by the Directors themselves, who have bought them at thirty-five cents on the dollar. They now are authorized to buy them in the name of the company at par.

This is a faint picture of the shameless acts of October and November, 1868; but enormous as they are, they hardly exceed those of 1867, which are stated in the affidavit of Jay Gould, the present President of the road. He states how the Drew-Vanderbilt war was settled at the expense of the public, thus:

> "That shortly after such election (in 1867) said Drew, Work, Schell, Commodore Vanderbilt and others, formed what is known in Wall street as a 'pool,' to speculate in Erie stock. After working together for some time, a quarrel broke out between said Richard Schell and Drew, each accusing the other of having cheated the 'pool.' The result of this quarrel was a series of litigations against Drew and the Erie Railway Company, which litigations were either in the names of, or instituted by, said Schell, Work and Vanderbilt. While these litigations were progressing, a second speculation was gotten up in the stock by Schell, Vanderbilt and others, to corner Drew, who was supposed to be short of the stock. This last combination resulted in a disastrous failure, and Vanderbilt was left with a large amount of Erie stock on hand at high prices. This brings us down to June, 1868.
>
> "At about this time, negotiations were commenced between Richard Schell, Frank Work, Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew and John S. Eldridge, the then President of the Erie Railway Company, the result of which was a pretended settlement on the following basis:
>
> "*First.* The Erie Railway Company to pay Cornelius Vanderbilt a subsidy of $1,000,000, and also to buy of him $5,000,000 of his Erie stock at 70 per cent, amounting to $3,500,000 more.
>
> "*Second.* The Erie Company to pay Richard Schell and Frank Work their alleged losses in their operations in Erie stock, amounting to [illegible], and [illegible], who has been counsel for said Schell and Work in the aforesaid litigation.
>
> "*Third.* The Erie Company to purchase of John S. Eldridge $5,000,000 of his Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, at 80 per cent.
>
> "*Fourth.* The Erie Company to settle with Drew, and release him from the payment of [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> "And deponent further says that, shortly preceding the commencement of the action in the name of August Belmont, and others, against the Erie Company, Mr. Drew came to the deponent, and said he was in possession of information that it was important that deponent should know. He then proceeded to say that there was a conspiracy to blackmail the company. Deponent asked said Drew who the parties were. Drew said the said Work and Schell were the principal instigators, though they were kept in the background.
>
> "On the following Sunday Mr. Drew again said to deponent [illegible] that he had been present, the night before, at the house of one of the counsel on the other side, and had heard the complaint read. [illegible] Belmont [illegible] that he was largely short of Erie, and appealed to deponent to help him out by issuing convertible bonds, as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Peck."

The men engaged in these disreputable transactions are for the most part professing Christians, who have sought notoriety by their endowments of charitable and religious establishments. Language fails to describe the now too evident criminality of all concerned, including the officers and directors of the Erie Railway and their dependents, and the Vanderbilt party, and of the counsel and Judges employed by the respective parties. Until public opinion puts such transactions, and those engaged in them, under the ban, there is no relief. The courts have already been corrupted, and these men can only be punished by popular verdict.

REVERDY JOHNSON OVERREACHED AND CAJOLED.

As nearly as can be ascertained in advance of an official statement from the Secretary of State, the substance of the protocol entered into between our Minister, Reverdy Johnson, and Lord Stanley for the settlement of American claims against the British Government, is as follows: That each government shall appoint two Commissioners, and that all claims on the part of companies and individuals, citizens of the United States or subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, shall be referred to said Commissioners, whose award shall be final. In case the Commissioners shall differ in opinion on any of the claims under consideration and be unable to agree on a decision, they shall select as an arbitrator some of the sovereigns of Europe who are friendly to both governments.

The first report had it that there were to be two British to one American Commissioner; but this was so preposterous that even Reverdy Johnson could not have consented to such a one-sided board.

The serious objection to this convention is, the agreement to allow the British to rake up all kinds of claims for damages and offer them as offsets against the ravages of British cruisers on American shipping on the high seas. It is said that the British Embassy at Washington will produce counter-claims to the extent of *fifty millions of dollars*, being more than enough to cover and swamp all the loss inflicted by the Alabama and other British cruisers on our shipping. These damages are alleged to have been suffered by British subjects that were in the South during our civil war. For Reverdy and Andrew Johnson to acknowledge the justice of such trumped-up claims is treachery to the people of the United States. Congress has carefully refused to admit the validity of claims for losses of even loyal citizens in the South. No nation has even undertaken to reimburse the people living within the scene of hostilities, for the losses occasioned by civil or foreign war. It would bankrupt any government to attempt such a thing. If any British subjects were in the South during the rebellion and lost property they must stand it. They had no business there. This government gave all the world due notice that the so-called Confederate States were in rebellion and all the South under martial law. It declared all the ports closed from the mouth of the Potomac to the mouth of the Rio Grande, except those in its possession. The people of no other nation, except Great Britain, interfered in our civil war. They all kept hands off, but that one. But the British actively and perfidiously gave the rebels all the aid and comfort in their power, short of making open declaration of war upon our government. They refrained only from taking that step. Not content with building scores of swift steamers to run through our blockade at night and in fogs, laden with articles contraband of war, and British traders to peddle the stuff to the rebels, they also built swift war steamers to prey upon our unarmed merchant vessels on the high seas, which destroyed hundreds of ships and their cargoes. While the British Government pretended to observe neutrality, the subjects of Great Britain were waging war upon the Union, and rendering all the assistance in their power to the rebellion. These facts are not denied or disputed.

Reverdy Johnson was sent over to England to present those claims for damages for payment or settlement. But instead of doing that he has spent his time making fulsome speeches, shaking hands with the Lairds and Roebucks, puffing the Tory aristocracy, and devising a scheme to enable the British Government to avoid paying the Alabama claims by getting enough invalid and bogus offsets to cover the American schedule of *bona fide* claims. This is the sort of business he has been transacting.

The liability of the British Government for damages, which is to be submitted to four commissioners, is a liability that Lord Stanley himself had previously admitted without claiming offsets. No one can have forgotten that Alabama debate, on the 6th of March last, in Parliament, which was telegraphed in full to the American press. On that occasion Lord Stanley said: "I have never concealed my opinion that the American claimants, or some of them at least, under the reference proposed by us, were very likely to make out their case and to get their money."

If there be any doubt about the meaning of these words, the speech of Mr. John Stuart Mill, on the same evening, and in the presence of Lord Stanley, explained it. Mr. Mill said:

> "I cordially welcome the hints thrown out by the noble Lord as to the probability of settling this question in some other way than by arbitration. Indeed, I do not see for what arbitration is specially required. I believe that there are few in this country at present who are disposed to deny that we owe reparation in some sort or degree to the United States. *It is quite clear that the noble Lord (Stanley) is of this opinion.* This, therefore, is not a case in which arbitration is wanted. If we owe anything, we must pay it, and what we want is some one to say not whether we *ought to pay*, but *how much*, and this would be best decided not by arbitration, but by a mixed commission."

Mr. Mill went on to say:

> "If negotiations were reopened on the basis of an admission that we owed the Americans reparation, and that the object was merely to ascertain the amount, I cannot believe that there would be any considerable difficulty in arriving at a settlement without going beyond the two diplomats."

Such were the admissions and such the feelings of the British Government *before* Reverdy Johnson went to England. As soon as he landed he forgot that he represented the American Government and people, and proceeded at once to play the part of a flunkey, got down on his knees to the pirate builder, and negotiated a treaty which represents the interests and feelings of the British Tories and the American Confederates.

Will Congress sanction this betrayal of American rights? Will the Senate allow Johnson or Seward to ratify so shameful a protocol? We think not. The straightforward thing to do, is to recall this Maryland Copperhead, and let our claims remain in abeyance until General Grant is ready to compel a settlement on such terms as will indemnify our citizens for their losses. The American Union is a first-class power of forty millions of freemen, which, knowing its rights, is abundantly able to enforce them, and Great Britain has plenty of property within easy reach, with which to satisfy the claims, if other means of obtaining compensation shall fail.

A despatch from Washington states that claims for damages done by our armies in the South during the war are already filed to the amount of [illegible] millions of dollars.

We trust that all the rest of the Southern claimants will bring up their bills and "file" them. The larger the claims the less chance there will ever be of robbing the Treasury to pay any of them. We, therefore, hope that every "reconstructed" Democrat in the South will fetch on his claims. Let them present their bills for the loss of their slaves and for all the damages they sustained while engaged in the innocent business of waging war against the government and trying to break up the Union. Let them present their Confederate bonds for consolidation with the national debt, and their grayback currency for redemption. There should be no claims held back; let the people have the satisfaction of seeing how much loss the Southern Democracy admit to have suffered in consequence of their treason and rebellion. Bring on your claims, gentlemen, and file them.

In our reference, yesterday, to the McCormick theological endowment affair, the reader might be led to suppose that Mr. McCormick had promised to endow four professorships in the sum of $25,000 each. This was not exactly the agreement. His obligation was to donate the sum of $100,000, payable in annual sums of $25,000, to endow four professorships. Having paid $75,000, he now claims to have endowed three chairs, when, in fact, he has paid that much on his bond to endow four.

Mr. McCormick, in his letter giving his reasons why he will not pay the additional $25,000 and why, in fact, he had a right to expect that the $75,000 would be refunded to him, seeks to clinch his argument by allusion to his political record. He says:

> "And as to my own political opinions, were at the time Democratic, they have at no time since been more than Democratic, while, throughout the troubles of parties during the war, they were uniformly for the Union, as was well known during the political canvass of 1864, when I was the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, in this district."

It will require better evidence than this to satisfy the public that Mr. McCormick's political opinions during the war were uniformly in favor of the Union. That he was utterly opposed to the war he will not deny. He was always in favor of compromising with armed rebels. The real reason why he withheld the $25,000, and continues to withhold it, is, that he will not, if he can prevent it, permit any man, who contributed by word or deed to the abolition of human slavery, to educate preachers of the Gospel.

The Detroit *Post* accuses THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of having made a personal attack upon Senator Chandler of that State. THE TRIBUNE, referring to a controversy in Michigan, concerning the election of a Senator, took occasion to repeat, in general terms, what has been said in this paper frequently during the last two years as to the necessity of having men of the highest type elected to the United States Senate. THE TRIBUNE has no objection to Mr. Chandler, unless he falls within the opposite class of persons.

The Chicago *Times* started a story not long since to the effect that General Grant had written a letter to General Slocum, the Democratic Congressman-elect for a Brooklyn District, congratulating him on his election and assuring him that he would so conduct his administration as to be "satisfactory to moderate Democrats." This story went the rounds of the papers. The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, we believe, claimed the honor of originating it; but the *Times*, of this city, is entitled to the paternity. General Grant paid no attention to the falsehood. But finally the *World* authoritatively denies that General Slocum had received any such letter from General Grant. Of course, the *Times* will not correct its misstatement, as it was made to support a long editorial predicated on the falsehood, and it can't afford to retract the editorial.

A despatch from San Francisco states Grant's official majority in California as 506. Owing to informality in printing the name of Hoffman, one of the Republican Electors, it is stated that the Secretary of State refuses to certify his election, thus giving the Democrats an Elector. The matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court. Some $1,000,000 stakes depend upon the decision, the Democrats claiming the bets drawn unless the Electoral vote is unanimous for Grant and Colfax.

Political.

The betting Republicans are generally in luck. There were a large number of bets as to whether any Republican State would give Grant as large a majority as Kentucky would give Seymour. Massachusetts gives Grant 77,185; Kentucky gives Seymour [illegible]. There were many bets on ten thousand Republican majority in Indiana, fifty thousand in Illinois, and fifty thousand in Ohio. The Republicans lost on Indiana, yet win on Ohio and Illinois. Many bets were made against ten thousand majority for Seymour in New York. Here again the Republicans win. We know of many bets that the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa would give a larger aggregate majority than Seymour's aggregate majority in all the States he carried. These bets the Republicans win by at least four thousand.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and New York *World* have been discussing the question as to how the national debt shall be paid; but Brick Pomeroy's New York *Democrat* steps in and settles the books. It says:

> "The *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are wasting time and space in discussing the mode of payment of the Federal bonds. Nonsense. Why wrangle about what will never happen in any form? The day has gone by for considering how the bonds shall be paid. They will never be paid at all, and therefore the how is of no consequence."

Some of the Michigan papers are urging Jacob M. Howard, Senator from that State, for a place in the Cabinet.

Latest from California makes Grant's majority in the State 506.

The New York *Times* hopes that Congress, at the coming session, will take up and pass the measure which was before it at the last session, for legalizing contracts in gold. It is a measure of prime importance, and would go far toward restoring the healthful working of our financial system. We understand that it will be urged by the Chairman and other members of the Finance Committee, with a good prospect of its passage. It is warmly favored by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Miscellaneous.

On the 24th ultimo, a Sullivan County (Tennessee) parson married a runaway couple on the highway and in the saddle.

John Darling hung himself to a tree on the roadside, in Posey township, Clay County, Indiana, on Friday.

For 126 wolves' scalps Minnesota has this season paid $1,260.

On Saturday night three medical students were nearly drowned in crossing the Ohio, at Louisville, Kentucky, with a body that they had snatched. The boat capsized and the corpse floated away.

On Saturday night, in Columbus, O., a mechanic was severely beaten and then stripped of his threadbare coat and all his cash—fifteen dollars—by two roughs.

Brougham's New York Theatre will be opened at Christmas. It will seat 1,000 persons and be a model of elegance. Large mirrors will cover the walls to increase the audience and apparently increase the dimensions of the house. All scenery will be raised and lowered. The [illegible] will be underneath the stage.

Louisville, Ky., has a matrimonial agency, by means of which those in the marrying line are brought together, mated and united at so much a match.

In Elmira, N. Y., audiences are not allowed to leave [illegible] until the curtain drops.

An apple tree in Brockport, and a plum tree in Rochester, N. Y., were in full bloom last week.

Two deaf mutes were married in Memphis, Tenn., recently. Neighbors will not be annoyed by their family jars.

A fiend of a husband tried to kill his wife, in Bath, Steuben County, New York, a week ago, because she was baptized against his will.

At a turkey shooting, in Salina, Mich., on the 26th ult., a young man, named Walsh, who set up the birds, was shot and killed by one of the marksmen who had been disputing about his right to shoot.

A new outbreak among the Arabs in Algeria is feared.

A terrific contest between a bulldog and a large hog, resulting in a victory for the porker, was a Sunday street scene in Louisville.

The bridge across the Ohio at Louisville is nearly completed.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews are training for their next annual boat race.

Personal.

Bellini's son teaches school in Milan.

The Princess of Prussia lives happily with her husband, Duke William, of Mecklenburg, from whom it was predicted she would be divorced within six months after their marriage.

Bismarck detests his Cabinet colleagues, excepting Von der Heydt and General Roon, and the emotion is reciprocal.

Victor Emanuel is advised to visit Naples as a political necessity.

Isabella was greatly disappointed at not being invited to the French Court, at Compeigne.

James M. Billings, of New York, gives $30,000 to erect a Congregational church, at Somerville, Conn., his [illegible].

John Stuart Mill thinks places of innocent recreation ought to be open to the public on Sundays.

Henry Ward Beecher [illegible].

Alex. H. Stephens is giving charitable readings in Georgia.

Semmes, the pirate, lectures for Confederate benevolent societies in Kentucky.

Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, has been offered and thinks of accepting the Presidency of Kenyon College. Salary, $3,000 a year.

A daughter of Donizetti, the composer, keeps a second rate coffee house in Novara, Italy.

The Duke of Buckingham's heir has shocked the English aristocracy by marrying a London stockbroker's daughter. None of his family would attend the wedding.

CUBA.

Government Views of the Situation.

Forces of the Insurgents.

Their Method of Fighting.

Extent and Possible Duration of the Rebellion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1868.

Passing events on the island will affect for weal or woe a million and a half of people, according as their leaders may prove competent or otherwise. The freedom of the half million slaves in Cuba seems likely to take place much more rapidly than has ever been considered possible. Nothing has appeared in Havana so clearly expressing the Spanish view of the insurrection now in progress in "*La siempre fiel Isla de Cuba*" as an editorial published the 16th inst. in the evening issue of *El Diario de la Marina*, one of the official papers of this city, of which the following is a translation: "We are desirous of setting forth the situation in its true light, for to conquer the enemy it is necessary to know him well and not undervalue his resources. Those who are in the insurgents of the eastern end of the island—and we refer to the prime movers and chiefs of the rebellion, the Dominican and Mexican officers that aid or direct them, and to a certain number of visionary people, for we have already stated that those unfortunates who form a large part of the insurgent bands, and who have been torn from their peaceful homes by force, are not those whom punishment awaits—we repeat, they are sadly mistaken who only see in this uprising, men who have raised the standard of civil war in order to obtain, by illegal means, equality of rights with the inhabitants of the Spanish Peninsula, for their sole object is to break off all political union with Spain. They do not wish political equality with the Peninsula; they aspire to independence, that ruinous absurdity that a heated and warped imagination could only conceive, that is equivalent to the instantaneous ruin of the country which, in the short space of half a century, has raised itself to the present enviable position. We do not wonder that they wish independence. What more can the Mexicans and Dominicans wish to see than this lovely island reduced to a level with Mexico and Santo Domingo? In Cuba they found an asylum in the day of adversity. Now they want to find, in the Cuba of their dreams, a broad field for intrigue, adventure and spoliation. But they will not have it though they should be twenty times more in force than at present, and the real truth is they can never succeed while Spaniards retain their love for their country and their country's honor and blood courses in their veins. In view of the above, far from regretting, we rejoice that the rebels of the Yara district have thrown off their disguise. If they are, as they show themselves to be, enemies of Spain, Cuba and the Peninsula, Spain has the right to fight and exterminate them. The question is no longer a political one; it is national in its importance; it is vital as regards the integrity of Spanish soil, and a matter of loyalty and honor, and those only of the inhabitants of this island—an integral part of the Spanish nation—will merit the name of good and loyal citizens who are decidedly against the rebels of Yara and in favor of Spain, now, forever, and without condition." *El Diario*, in its issue of the 17th, makes a strong point in its views of the rebellion; that the rebels lack not only the material, but, also, the *personnel*, for war, as is seen in their appointing Mexicans and Dominicans as Generals to command their forces. *El Diario* gives little credit to reports of filibustering expeditions being fitted out at the North; but, after noticing some articles that appeared in the New York dailies, asks: "Can this rebellion be called a legitimate expression of the popular feeling? Can there be any similarity between the revolution of an entire nation, as occurred in the Peninsula, and this uprising in the Yara district, headed by aliens, and who call upon foreign adventurers of a race not *en rapport* with themselves, to fight their battles?" Quoting from *El Diario de la Marina*, again, the public is informed "that the Board of Directors of the Spanish Bank of Havana, at a recent meeting, voted to equip and maintain 500 volunteers for three months, paying each man $30 per month, and placing them at the disposition of the authorities." Thereupon *El Diario* launches forth into an eulogy on the patriotism of the Directors, which sounds very well to outsiders; but every case has two sides, and, to we within the ring, the action of Messrs. Directors seems very Spanish and not wholly disinterested, as the Spanish Government owes the bank—a joint stock concern—in round numbers, $12,000,000; and, furthermore, the bank farms, from the powers that be, the collecting of taxes throughout the island, receiving therefor 3 to 5 per cent commission. The official papers report of volunteers being raised in various quarters, they having offered themselves voluntarily to the authorities. In *El Diario de la Marina* appears long articles devoted to a government expose of the situation. The editors of *El Diario* are gentlemen competent to fill their position, and the writer herein regrets lacking the ability of giving, in the foregoing extracts, the fire of the originals, so redolent, so pregnant with Spanish honor, Castilian loyalty, and love of Spain. The home government of the Peninsula, in 1845, adopted vigorous measures applicable to Cuba, fearing that the [illegible] at that time might result in a wide-spread revolution; by reason thereof many free well-to-do blacks moved from Havana, where they were constantly under police surveillance, to the eastern part of the island. In 1810, when Napoleon occupied Spain, and Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed King by the *Junta de Cadiz*, but three representatives were allowed the inhabitants of Spanish America, which caused civil war, and resulted in the loss to Spain of all her possessions in the New World, save Cuba and Puerto Rico. Since [illegible] the Cubans have been involved in various attempts at gaining their independence, all badly planned, and, of course, unsuccessful, but the martyrs who have perished on the scaffold, and those who have pined in the prisons Ceuta and Fernando Po bear evidence to their constancy. In 1851, when the Lopez expedition reached the island, it would have been successful had Lopez landed near Puerto Principe, throughout which jurisdiction the people were unanimously in favor of an uprising. Adventurers at Trinidad, and Aguero in Santiago de Cuba, who pronounced upon Lopez's arrival, failed in their efforts on account of an extreme desire to respect the patriarchal institution of slavery. The true proportion existing in the population of Cuba, between slaves, free blacks, Cubans and Spaniards, has never been published by the government authorities until divulged by an employe, thereby affording ground of complaint to Cubans. The French, English and Spanish expedition to Mexico revived the hopes of the Cubans, to be blasted, however, by the withdrawal of Spain. When Dominican traitors sold their country to Spain, and 14,000 Spanish troops were sent there to hold the promised land, Cubans began again to breathe freely. Wisdom, however, remained in Spanish counsels, the troops were retired from Santo Domingo, the proffered gift of the island declined, and Cuban independence stock sunk again. Spain has adhered to the policy of allowing men to hold office in Cuba during limited periods, and the Governors have usually adopted the plan of ruling the governed by creating two political parties, native-born Cubans forming one, and always antagonistic to the other, composed of emigrants from the Peninsula. They also influenced the conservative Cubans by the threat that Cuba should be Spanish or African. Cubans complain that the home government acted unjustly in the matter of the new tax law enforced last year. During the forming of this law commissioners from Cuba and Puerto Rico were sent to Spain and consulted by the Ministry, but no action taken upon their advice. The practical working of the law has been to increase the amount of the taxes, increase the amount sent to Spain, and so much diminish that portion set apart by the home government and retained here for the expenses of the different municipal corporations, that [illegible] to meet their expenses. The city of Havana, for example, has been unable to pay for lighting, cleaning the streets, nor have the police, night watchmen or employes in the City Superintendent's office been paid for many months. These employes, generally natives of Spain, augmented the number of discontented. Throughout the eastern and sparsely populated districts of the island the government officers found it impossible to collect the revenue. If they should proceed by sale to pay the taxes, no one would buy. They then offered property of one jurisdiction in distant localities with no better success. About this time, news reaching Cuba of the revolution in Spain, the standard of rebellion was once more raised here. In Puerto Rico also unmistakable signs of discontent became evident, and several regiments were sent from here to overawe them, and expediency requires those troops to remain. Two years ago Messrs. Cespedes, Aguilera and Figueredo, cousins, and residents of Eastern Cuba, with the ultimate intention of raising the standard of independence from Spain, and aided by firm friends, commenced teaching some free blacks and slaves the use of arms, and imbued their minds with ideas of independence and political equality of the races living in Cuba. These in turn taught others until the number became formidable. Then, by permission from government, with the ostensible object of cutting for shipment the valuable timber which abounds thereabouts, they procured the services of several hundred emigrants—Mexicans and Dominicans—most of whom had been military officers in their respective countries, and all possessed of experience in the art of guerrilla or bush-whack warfare. Some of these officers have been employed more than a year in drilling men, both whites and blacks. The design of the leaders was to have raised their standard nearly a year ago at the town of [illegible], as Bayamo was then occupied by troops, but for various reasons it was considered expedient to defer it. Soon thereafter the troops left Bayamo for Puerto Rico, and Figueredo, who was the real head of the movement, with his friends, met at Yara, a short distance from Bayamo, with [illegible]. They then adjourned to Bayamo, and in convention formed a provisional government, electing Francisco Aguilera, President; Carlos Manuel Cespedes, General-in-Chief of the Army, and Figueredo as Secretary of State. Men flocked to the new banner, several skirmishes were had between the rebels and government troops, the most important taking place at Baire, a few miles inland from Santiago de Cuba, and approached nearly to the importance of a battle. The rebels numbered 600 cavalry and 120 infantry. The government troops were in about equal force, and had two pieces of artillery. The rebels were armed with the machete, [illegible], to ward off the bayonet thrusts of the troops. The field of action was partly covered with trees, and the rebels, after managing to draw the fire of the troops at short range, closed with them, using their machetes as defence against the bayonets, and then their machetes in a hand-to-hand fight, after the fashion of the old Romans. The Spanish infantry failed to sustain the reputation their ancestors gained in Flanders, and though they fought bravely, retired slowly, not having previously been accustomed to hand-to-hand skirmishes, where their opponents with knives possessed an evident advantage over them with muskets that were of no use. It was a sort of bowie-knife affair that speaks volumes in favor of the rebels. It is difficult to ascertain the true losses on either side—those of the rebels were considerable. The government gives no details of the fight, but I have been informed that the battalion engaged reported the next day only forty men for duty. Colonel Quiros, commander of the troops, left Santiago de Cuba for the field of action with over 400 men, and returned with 150 after the fight. During the first few days of the existence of the Provisional Government, there was a diversity of opinion as to the course to be observed regarding the slaves. The counsels of Figueredo and his friends prevailed, and they now free the slaves as they advance, taking into the ranks the able-bodied ones, and to-day some who were slaves are Colonels in the Provisional army. General Cespedes has 12,000 men under him and can enlist as many more when needed. The commissary department gives the rebels but little trouble, as the whites composing the rank and file are [illegible]—and perfectly satisfied if they have [illegible] beef—and sweet potatoes; the darkeys put up with anything for the sake of their liberty. I have been informed their treasury is by no means empty. The leaders of this uprising seem capable and are sanguine of ultimate success, but think the war may be an affair of several years' duration. They now occupy a strip of country through the centre of the island over 300 miles in length, from the city of Puerto Principe eastward.

Count Balmaseda, next in rank after Captain General Lersundi, has command of the troops operating in the rebel districts. Reports from Puerto Principe notice his arrival there, and that some 300 rebels had presented themselves to him in accordance with a proclamation to that effect asking pardon.

CALVERT.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mormon Wives—The Mormon Theatre—Promontory Range—The Great American Desert—Duff Creek.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ENGINEER'S CAMP, C. P. R. R.,
TERMINAL TRACK, October, 1868.

A golden beehive surmounts the cupola of President Brigham's mansion, where he enjoys his *otium cum dignitate* with his forty-fifth spouse, while a huge stone wall, strengthened by buttress and offsets, with a lion rampant over the gateway, warn all intruders to beware intermeddling with the occupants of sundry small cottages, "ranged all-in-a-row" alongside of the paternal nest of the grand old king bee—so many queens to his majesty. Wild stories are afloat that Queen Bee No. 41 "got riled" (Mormon for mad) at the entrance of No. 45 into the hive, and tore her waterfall to pieces, and assisted the partner of her bosom with her finger-ends. But it's all bosh, be assured of that; for do not these fair dames (so we are told) solicit and entreat their honored partners to take unto themselves yet another wife? And a buxom Saintess told your correspondent "that she wouldn't give a cent for a man who couldn't have five wives," enforcing this declaration with a stamp of her shoe (No. 8 bootee). We did not feel like contradicting that proposition while in reach of that shoe.

Richardson tells us in his spicy book, "Across the Continent," that the theatre's the Mormon's pride. Well, to the theatre we went, saw Madame Scheller in the play of the Lady of Lyons. She made love, fell into the arms of Clarence, &c., about as in other theatres. We confess to bitter disappointment, and have a strong notion to write a play, better suited to the tastes and practices of the audience; in which, for instance, the hero shall run away with and marry all the women within his reach, and yet throw about the whole comedy such a halo of spirituality as to soften and tone it down until it shall seem, to borrow their own phrase, "to be building up the kingdom." But to return to our theatre. Up in a box sat the "High-muck-a-muck," with spouse number forty-five, while those of lower degree ranged themselves along three seats in the pit. We thought they appeared sad, as if rather dissatisfied with a lot which left them only the forty-fifth part of a man. At our hotel the jolly host enjoyed the possession of two wives only, but he was probably deterred from the marrying business he had so successfully begun, by the rumpus raised by No. 1 at the entrance of No. 2. In fact No. 1 got the best of it—[illegible]—and No. 2 had to flee to a small mansion afar off, where she enjoys the love, and has the support of half a man.

In this Paradise no [illegible] awaits us, and so we could not tarry, but must on to the north, where ninety miles farther the Promontory Range awaits us. We have the shore of the lake to our left, while on our right the snow-capped peaks of the Wasatch send down from every gulch, pure streams of water, which bounding, combine and leap as if in wild glee, across our pathway. These [illegible] the busy plodding Mormon has led, by ditch and furrow, into fields of corn and grain, and through orchards of peach and plum and apple, till the desert literally blossoms like the rose. The work they have accomplished along the eastern rim of the basin is worthy of all praise and imitation. In fact, We bear letters of introduction to a kind Bishop, away up north, and call upon him to aid us in procuring supplies. He seemed glad to meet us, and wanted to learn all about the progress and prospects of the railway, and invited us very pressingly to a seat—how shall we enter the realm of the Saints—[illegible]? No—upon a pile of lumber just outside the stone-walled enclosure; but the evening air was cool, and we had been exercising and did not wish to catch the influenza, and so declined the kindly proffer of the good Bishop's hospitality. The next day we learned (accidentally) that his wife, who was a [illegible] of nine, was not exactly harmonious in her domestic relations. In our time, we made a vigorous attempt to court the Muses, but got jilted, and gave the business up long before the ninth was reached. Our friend, the Bishop, must have been born under a luckier star. By the way, they seem to rejoice mostly in the odd numbers of their spouses—on the principle of Rory O'More's luck. We should have cast our lot here, at least until the railroad was finished, but we refused a sale of land. Was it because we were Gentile, or is the work of perfecting titles under the Utah laws too burdensome? The latter, no doubt. Only think of calling forty-five women to the humdrum duty of signing away their dower. We could not survive it. But we must close these moral reflections, and push on to where the Promontory is waiting for us, with the most craggy and jagged peaks and ridges, and the deepest hollows—in fact, the worst line generally on the whole route of the railroad. A month's work gives us a tolerable line, with eighty feet grades in the east, and a good one, with fifty feet grades, descending west of the mountain range, with height of summit of 4,907 feet. This range projects far out into the lake, and partly separates what is called Bear River Bay from the main lake.

After so much mountain climbing a descent to earth is rather flat business; but, work done herein, we go across an arm of the Great American Desert, where we move forty-five miles without water. This desert extends south, with low interruptions, to the Mexican border, and is here a salt and sand plain, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Geological Survey of the State—Our Resources in the Elements of Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commerce—The Texas Cattle Fever—Some New Points of Interest.

Special Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 30.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The third volume of this report is ready for distribution. The work is a credit to its author, the engravers and the State printer, and I regret not being able to include the paper-makers.

Mr. A. H. Worthen, the State Geologist, holds a high position in his special department of natural science, and, as conductor or assistant, has been engaged nearly from the beginning, and is, therefore, well posted in all its features.

This volume treats of the coal measures and lower carboniferous limestones of the south part of the State and the Illinois River section; the geology of Alexander, Union, Jackson, Perry, Jersey, Green, Scott, Washington, Clinton, Marion, Jefferson, Cook and LaSalle Counties, with a chapter on the fossils peculiar to the prairie formations. Between engravers and State printers the work has had a tedious time in reaching the public; but we are thankful that its facts are now ready to be utilized.

Several erroneous conclusions, arrived at in the two former volumes, have been corrected by further investigations, more particularly in regard to our coal fields. Borings and other explorations have proved the coal fields to be more extensive than formerly supposed.

The great drawback to the settlement of the State was supposed to be the want of fencing and building material, and fuel. The Osage orange has relieved us of any anxiety in regard to the first, for with it we can make the most substantial, durable and cheapest fence in the world. To make amends for the second we have an abundant supply of clay for brick in all parts of the State, and building stone quite well distributed—the "grand prairie" being the most destitute in this respect; but we may yet find numerous quarries but slightly covered with drift that may be accessible for this purpose. Then, again, the numerous railroads can bring us lumber from the forests of the neighboring States, though in time we shall grow most of what will be required. Of fuel, no State in the Union is so fortunate, for under more than two-thirds of the surface there are one or more veins of workable coal.

The three great elements that were supposed to be wanting, and which are of prime importance to the agricultural resources of a State, are providentially supplied in ample quantities.

We have been more than twenty-five years in learning how to make a practical use of the Osage for hedging; but this is at last mastered. We have some things yet to learn in regard to the cheapening of brick by the use of coal for burning and machinery for pressing. The clays must also be carefully assorted for tile, so as to make the best and cheapest in all parts of the State. The relative value of our clays has not been as fully discussed as we could wish, and it is to be hoped that the Geologist and his able corps of assistants will hereafter give this subject more special attention. Or perhaps it would be advisable, so far as their value for tile was involved, that specimens of clay might be sent to the Industrial University to be worked up and tested under the direction of the faculty. The tile works about to be erected here would be useful to aid such a desirable investigation.

To those interested in Illinois coals this volume will have a deep interest, for it has most to do with those counties belonging to the carboniferous system. There are ten beds or seams of coal that are supposed to have been formed at different periods of the earth's history, each of which contains fossil plants or animals peculiar to the period in which it was formed. These do not all occur in any one locality, some of them having been destroyed by some denuding force previous to the drift period. The fifth and sixth of the series are the most productive thus far, and are those at DuQuoin and LaSalle, and are from four to seven feet thick. One seam of the Jackson County coal is supposed to be sufficiently free of sulphur to be used in its raw state for the smelting of iron. Should this prove correct, the iron ores of Missouri, Lake Superior, and of Hardin County would soon be made available, and immense quantities of iron be made in the south part of our State. As it requires two tons of coal to make one of iron, it is cheaper to take the iron ore to the coal than the coal to the iron, or both could meet labor and capital half way, as at Carbondale, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The geology of our State presents some remarkable features, that are yet destined to place her in the front rank, in something more than mere corn-growing and stock feeding.

Without disturbing the mineral resources of the State, the "Drift Period" made the whole state, with a small exception, one unbroken fertile meadow, gently undulating for drainage, on which all the products of the temperate zone grow in great luxuriance. Underneath waving fields of grain, wide meadows and rich pastures, lie billions of tons of coal, to be used for fuel and for motive power; food, fuel and power from the same broad acres, without one encroaching on the other. Here we have the raw products of the soil cheaply produced and at the same time the best facilities for manufacturing not only those of our own growth, but those of the field, the forest and the mines of sister States. We ought not to ship a pound of raw wool, or a bushel of unground wheat out of the State, but to have them manufactured at home, with our cheap power and cheap food, two material elements of manufacturing that should draw to them cheap skilled labor, to make this one of the most favored States in the Union for manufacturing purposes. In the upper portion of the State water power is abundant and cheaply utilized. The Fox and Rock Rivers and at the Rock Island Rapids the whole Mississippi can be harnessed to busy wheels; and in the other parts of the State coal is so cheap that every village may be a Lowell.

It is yet an open question which shall be the great feature in the future of the State—agriculture, manufacture or commerce. In either, she must, at no distant day, stand at or near the head of the list and, combined, the peer of them all. In the crude elements of a nation's wealth, no State can be compared to our own Illinois.

SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

In the case of the Texas cattle fever and "milk sickness," there have been very many speculations and supposed facts, none of which have proved satisfactory. There is a strong analogy between the two in this, that the cause has been charged to both mineral and vegetable poison. Chemists have failed to discover the former, and botanists the [illegible].

It is, therefore, necessary that we seek the cause outside of these, or we may not find it. The insect world has not as yet been charged with producing the milk sickness, though the ticks that have been found in large numbers on Texas cattle have been accused of the crime; but on examination of eminent men have been pronounced innocent, and the indictment quashed for want of proof. We now propose to draw up a new bill, and to bring new facts to bear in the case. Not that we expect to carry on the trial, but only to put the proof and allegations in the hands of the State Entomologist and make him the prosecuting attorney.

The history of all the insects has not as yet been written, and that of the Texas cattle tick, so far as I know, has had no place assigned it among the histories of its congeners. That when gorging itself with the blood of the animal it emits no poison is pretty fully conceded, and hence is detrimental only so far as it sucks so much blood and makes so many small sores to be healed. [illegible]

[illegible] of the Texas cattle; [illegible]. We may have more to say on this subject, but, as before stated, the present object is to call public attention to the sources of probable poisoning.

RURAL.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

From Our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, November, 1868.

One grand result has been achieved by the manifold changes in fashion which have taken place within the past few years. They have reduced the sum total of scandal; they have given women something to talk about.

Dress is now really a study. It is a fine art. It requires almost intuitive judgment and tact, combined with experience, historical knowledge and an artistic eye for effects. There were never so many well-dressed women and never so many horribly dressed women as now. There are sprites, upon whom the long, straight cloak and respectable triangular shawl always looked hideously out of place, that have blossomed into dainty beauty under the new picturesque *regime*, and there are women of alarming avoirdupois, who appeared majestic in a handsome Paisley or Cashmere, who move about in fantastic little capes and basques like ancient elephants in modern baby's bib and tucker. Why cannot women understand that the trowsers that fit the tall tailor will not do for a short shoemaker?

REBELLION.

But fashion is not hereafter to have it all its own way. There are signs of rebellion in the atmosphere; women are uttering protests, and Emperors are issuing ukases—not that either will do any good so long as so many women have nothing else to do but dress, and are not allowed to do anything else by the men who own them.

The only way to induce women to make dress a secondary consideration is to give them something of sufficient importance to become their first. A husband does not answer the purpose, because they must dress to please him.

I am glad, however, to see the protest of the women of Stuttgardt, and I wish it had come from the women of America. There are none who could so well afford to disregard fashion, none who could so easily and so well create fashion for themselves, none for whom the future might offer finer prospects. But this future, this opportunity for a magnificent development of womanhood, they are risking for a *panier* and the chance of exhibiting it, and men in their own hearts secretly rejoice, for they want women as subjects, not as rivals, and would rather pay for their amusements than for their mental and moral improvement.

SCOTCH COSTUMES.

The weather for the past two months has been all that the heart of a milliner or dressmaker could desire for the exhibition of new fall costumes, and New York ladies, with their accustomed appreciation of bright air and sunshine, have not been slow to take advantage of it. Day after day Broadway and Fifth avenue, from Twentieth to Fortieth streets, have presented an unbroken line of fair pedestrians in all the variety of vivid coloring, and picturesque designs, which characterize the fall styles. This daily promenading interferes sadly with the execution of old-fashioned domestic duties; it consigns the sewing to the seamstress, or the paid operator on the sewing machine, and the 6 o'clock dinner to Bridget, but it preserves to city women wonderful freshness and elasticity, and serves as an antidote to some of the ills caused by their late hours and unhealthy diet.

The Scotch costumes have been a brilliant feature of the promenade, for the past two months. It is the first time within my recollection that the "Tartan" has acquired a real vogue, and it undoubtedly owes its success to the new styles, which have imparted to walking costumes a picturesque and graceful character.

The Scotch costume proper is made in the McGregor plaid, and consists of a walking skirt with a flounce six inches deep, a short upper skirt, which forms a *panier* behind and an apron in front, or is otherwise single and looped up to form a modification of the *panier*, a round high body, coat sleeves puffed at the top, and a cape looped up and ornamented with rosettes of the material, or made with a pointed hood and ornamented with tassels. The trimming consists of a heavy bullion fringe, made in the colors of the plaid, tassels to match, or the rosettes before mentioned.

Of course there are many variations from the legitimate programme. Some of the suits are trimmed with a fringe and rosettes in one prominent color, others are more stylishly ornamented with black velvet, stitched on, and round black velvet bows with ends. The Highland costume is accompanied by a long Scotch shawl folded lengthwise, arranged with a hood at the back, one corner thrown over the left shoulder, and the folds gathered up in a Scotch clasp.

Then there are the round Tartan cloaks with the "Colleen Bawn" capes, which are worn with all sorts of dresses, and the clan plaid dresses, worn with waterproof cape cloaks and cloth pelisses, all of which contribute to give a gay Scotch character to the fall promenading toilettes.

FRENCH FOLLIES.

It is quite time that sensible women took hold of fashion with sufficient energy to prevent American stupidity from being grafted on to French folly.

Dressmakers and milliners flock to Paris from this country, when all the world of Paris, like all the world of New York, is at the summer bathing-places. Paris, as a continental watering-place, is proverbially eccentric, and we have the [illegible] styles adopted as the whim of the moment brought back, and announced as legitimate French fashions.

Thus, for instance, skirts which had reached a modest and moderate walking length have been shortened several inches, and in some instances hardly arrive at the top of the boot. The *panier*, and the "bend" also, which have scarcely been seen in the streets of Paris, flourish in Broadway, where they were never intended by the French inventor to do more than [illegible].

The "Watteau" cloak is another evidence of the willingness to endorse whatever comes along, without any reference to its fitness or adaptation to change of season or circumstance.

The Watteau robe, never intended for a cloak at all, is a long, loose saque, to which fulness is given by laying a large, double box plait at the back of the neck, which is allowed to flow out in a free and easy fashion. The garment is generally edged with a box-plaited flounce, rounded at the sides, which are looped up with rosettes and finished with sleeves made tight to the elbows, and having one or more box-plaited frillings below. The proper use is as a morning robe, for which it is exceedingly well adapted, over a good trained skirt, and although it is [illegible] in this material, yet it can be used in cashmere, silk or wool delaine with very good effect.

But it has an unmistakable look of dishabille and demi-toilette, and the employment of such a design for velvet cloaks and heavy walking suits is one of those absurdities which deserve to be punished by leaving the garments in the hands of the dealers.

A SENSIBLE CLOAK.

The many suits which throng Broadway and Fifth avenue, are undoubtedly pretty and attractive, but they are little adapted for the steady service required by our long cold winters of the North and East, and the habits of the hardy pioneer women of the West.

There is a very good and comfortable style of cloth cloak, however, which is handsome and fashionable as well. It consists of a pelisse or long [illegible] of black or brown beaver cloth, with three capes, lower one only reaching the line or just below the line of the waist. A double row of "Hercules" braid, appropriately and inexpensively trims this style of cloak, the capes requiring only one, and that somewhat narrower in width. The cloak is warm enough without furs, although a boa for the throat, and especially a muff is always a welcome addition. It can also be worn either with a short or a long dress.

A simple and useful, yet stylish, way to make in-door dresses for the country, that will do to wear any time, is to gore the skirt in front and partly on the side, leaving it full, [illegible]

[illegible] special reference to the season are magnificent fans and parasols, ranging in price from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. The parasols are of the richest silk, covered with real white guipure or black Chantilly lace, with handles of carved coral, onyx, ivory, or malachite. The coral is used for white or mauve silk, covered with black lace, the malachite for green, covered with white lace, and the black onyx, mounted with gold, for gold color, covered with black lace. These parasols come enormous in price at $150 in gold, but then it must be considered that the lace alone is worth fifty at least, and there is enough material in each handle to make several elegant sets of jewelry.

For ladies' boudoirs, there are charming companion pieces, consisting of a clock and a candelabra in Egyptian bronze, which would furnish the velvet covered mantelpiece most beautifully at not very high cost—seventy-five dollars in gold.

Boxes are the staple gifts for Christmas, however, and we have them now by American manufacture equal in appearance and more durable than the imported article. Jewel boxes, handkerchief boxes, glove boxes enamelled in Scotch and Watteau designs, and beautifully mounted with lace gilt, pearl and coral ornaments, are a rage, and filled with delicious *bon bons* are welcomed by everybody. Better than all, they can be made to suit everybody's purse, the boxes without the *bon bons* ranging from one to fifty dollars each.

JENNIE JUNE.

The Truth of History—Johnston's Surrender to Sherman.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Nov. 28.

The whirligig of time has brought about some remarkable revenges during the last seven years of our history. Many a military bubble has been pricked; many a name which early in the war filled every ear has been deservedly forgotten; and, on the other hand, a really great man has outlived slander and misconception, and is honored with all the more heartiness now, because time was when we refused him the laurels he deserved. It is not so many years since Grant was set down as an obstinate blunderer, and at the turning-point of his career it was for a while in doubt whether he should be sent back in disgrace to private life, or allowed to march forward in that glorious path which he discerned, but his superiors did not. A more remarkable example, however, of the triumph of truth and justice is afforded in the case of Sherman. He perceived long before anybody else the magnitude which the campaign in the Mississippi Valley must assume; and when he told the government how large an army would be needed in that department, men called him a lunatic. Costly experience has convinced us that Sherman was right, and we had to call upon him at last to do the work in which so many pet Generals had failed. His capacity as a commander has been fully vindicated; but there is another side to his character which has been suffered to remain in the shade, and this, too, is now to be cleared. It has been the fashion to decry his political sagacity. The terms of surrender which he granted to Johnston excited a clamor throughout the Northern States. "If the agreement had been carried out," writes one of the latest historians of the war, "it would in effect have instantly restored to all persons who had been engaged in the rebellion every right and privilege, political and social, which they had enjoyed before they rebelled, without any liability to punishment. It proposed practically an utter forgetfulness of the events of the war, and made it a hideous farce, with the features of a dreadful tragedy. * * * In his anxiety to end the war and restore the Union, Sherman, with the purest motives and most earnest desire to do right, made a grave mistake. It occurred at a time when such a mistake could hardly be excused by the loyal people. * * * The 'memorandum' was published, and created universal indignation and alarm. * * * * General Grant was immediately sent to Raleigh to declare the rejection of the 'memorandum,' to relieve General Sherman of command if he should think best to do so, and to direct an immediate and general resumption of hostilities." General Grant, of course, was too wise and magnanimous, and too sincere a friend to deprive of his command a General whom he so highly esteemed, and whose fault at the very worst was nothing but an error of judgment. The agreement, however, was revoked; and the loyal people, then in the fever of their excitement over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, were so incensed with Sherman that his past services were all but forgotten.

It now falls to our lot to show that the responsible author of the Sherman-Johnston agreement was not General Sherman, but President Lincoln. The facts which we are about to relate were brought to our knowledge during this last summer, and were committed to paper at the time. There were obvious reasons why they should be withheld until after the election; but there is no objection now to their being laid before the public, and we are especially glad to have an opportunity of doing so, because this journal, among others, was unjust to Sherman at the time of the surrender.

On the 27th of March, 1865, two or three days before the final movement upon Richmond, General Sherman, fresh from his march to the sea, arrived at City Point for the purpose of conferring with the President and General-in-Chief. Mr. Lincoln was then on board the gunboat Queen, and on that day an interview took place on the boat between the President, General Grant, General Sherman, and Admiral David D. Porter. From one of the parties to this interview, a gentleman connected with the *Spirit of the Times* obtained a verbal narrative of what took place. There was no pledge of secrecy, and we feel that we violate no obligation in making public the substance of it. "Mr. Lincoln," said the narrator, "had come down to City Point with the most liberal views towards the rebels, and was willing that they should capitulate on almost any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout, and as long as the enemy laid down their arms, he did not care how it was done. After hearing from Sherman a description of his position, he proposed that the same terms should be offered to Johnston that would have been given to Lee. To this General Sherman strenuously objected, declaring that he had Johnston where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. I never saw him more energetic in my life than while he was arguing this point; but Mr. Lincoln leaned toward milder measures, fearing that the Confederate General would escape South by the railroads and have to be chased again. Sherman declared this to be impossible. 'I have Johnston,' said he, 'where he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.'

"General Grant asked: 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?'

"'Why,' said Sherman, 'my bummers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling-mill!'

"The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that Johnston should be induced immediately to surrender by granting him most liberal terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnston should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble, and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterwards made such a disturbance were in fact substantially arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them."

This narrative is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln, it is now clear, virtually dictated the terms to Johnston, just as he did the terms to Lee; and had it not been for his kindness of heart, we have no doubt that Grant would have exacted "unconditional surrender" in the one case, and Sherman have been equally peremptory in the other. Had the President not been assassinated before Johnston's capitulation, it is probable that the celebrated memorandum would be acceptable to a majority of the Northern people; it is certain, at all events, that Sherman would not have been to blame for it. The patience with which he has borne undeserved obloquy so long, will be appreciated by his countrymen, and they will not fail to honor the elevated sentiment through which, when a single word would have vindicated him, he refrained from speaking it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reports of the Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms on Madison street yesterday afternoon, [illegible] in the chair.

The Finance Committee reported bills for supplies, to the amount of [illegible], which were audited and ordered paid.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his weekly report. [illegible]

[illegible]

The board then adjourned.

LAW RECORD.

A Member of the City Police Sued for False Imprisonment.

Elopement of a Music Composer's Beautiful Wife.

Justices' Dockets Decided to be Open for Inspection.

A Heavy Claim.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In this court Judge Davis and Judge Drummond, both sat for the hearing of the argument against the motion for a new trial of the case of Chauncey Tucker and others, of New York, against Martin O. Walker and others. This motion was made by the defendants, who were found in heavy damages for alleged breaches of contract in the working of coal beds in [illegible] County, Ohio.

To-day Judge Drummond will sit, having associated with him Judge [illegible], of the Southern District, for the hearing of the [illegible] patent cases.

NEW SUITS.

Silas T. Greene v. James Armstrong, Stephen Burk and John Kelly. Ejectment for northeast quarter section, 33, 19, 4, Henderson County.

The Same v. The Same. Ejectment for same premises.

The Same v. The Same. Ejectment.

Oakes Ames et al. v. Isaac Greenebaum. Assumpsit. Damages, [illegible].

Joseph Wyand v. James Russell. Assumpsit. Damages, [illegible].

John N. Gregg, administrator of Charles Bradley, deceased, v. Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company. Covenant. Damages, [illegible]. Suit upon life policy for [illegible].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

No orders of record were made in this court yesterday.

NEW SUITS.

Warren Thompson et al. v. [illegible] tons of coal, cargo of schooner [illegible]. Contract.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

DISMISSED.

Fayette S. Buckley v. Martin Dodge et al. Appeal.

George Webster v. Franklin Newhall et al. Appeal.

John B. Snow v. James R. Cutler. Appeal.

August Fisher v. Frederick Rosens. Appeal.

Philip Schlunder, Supervisor, etc., v. Charles Mandell et als. Appeal.

Henry Siegle, etc., v. Martin Schmitt. Appeal.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

Court not in session.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

There are four steps toward specie resumption where there has never yet been a valid objection urged: 1. The fulfillment by the government of the pledge given by it to holders of certain issues of greenbacks, authorized by the acts of [illegible] and July 11, 1862, to exchange them for 5-20 bonds. [illegible]

[illegible]

The prospective price of Gold during the next thirty or sixty days is thus canvassed by the New York Times of the 30th: [illegible]

[illegible]

As mentioned yesterday, the Assistant Treasurer at New York has already re-issued something over a million and a half of 3 per cent certificates to the New York banks, who cashed them during the recent panic in that city, so that the threatened contraction of greenbacks which it was supposed would take place when the Treasury recuperated its currency balance, which was depleted by the cashing of these certificates, will not take place. [illegible]

The local Money market presents no change worthy of special note. General business continues rather dull, though the wholesale grocers seem to have experienced a slight improvement over the condition of trade a week ago. [illegible]

Exchange continues firm, with sales between banks at [illegible] premium, counter rates remaining at the old figures. [illegible]

Government Bonds were lower again to-day. [illegible]

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market this afternoon were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the past month were [illegible]. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

Government Bonds were a shade lower to-day than on Saturday. Below are given the [illegible] o'clock quotations in New York for the last two days, and also the price of each of the several issues on its last semi-annual interest day, there being interest now due on each, from the dates specified:

[illegible]

The following table shows all the quotations telegraphed to the West from New York up to [illegible] o'clock to-day for the leading Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, as bid at the several boards of the New York Stock Exchange:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 1st:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 57 cars Wheat, 91 cars Corn, of which 53 are New, 26 cars Oats, 3 cars Rye. Total, 147 cars, or 63,000 bu.

There was a light attendance on 'Change to-day, and a quiet set of markets. Being the first day of the month, there were no Grain shorts to fill, and being the first day of the winter season, there was little but a speculative prospect ahead to the great bulk of operators, many of whom are less competent and less confident to grapple with the tiger which has so severely wounded them in the contests of the past summer and fall. The Grain markets were most of them off, as well as dull. Provisions were equally quiet, but a little better.

Highwines were much more active, at about yesterday's prices. Sales aggregated 300 brls free at [illegible]—principally at the outside.

Provisions were comparatively quiet, but stronger all round. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was quiet and easier, but steady. [illegible]

Corn was very dull, so dull that it was almost lifeless. [illegible]

Oats were weaker but steady; [illegible]

Rye was more quiet and weaker, averaging [illegible] lower. [illegible]

Barley was quiet but very steady at an advance of about 1c. [illegible]

Seeds were lifeless. [illegible]

To say that the market for Lake Freights, to-day, was dull and neglected, would not surprise [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ther, that is the [illegible] the order. It is [illegible] was now alive to [illegible] theories, but the [illegible]

[illegible] on this subject, [illegible] to be [illegible] the source of proba- [illegible]

RURAL.

[illegible] DECEMBER.

[illegible] November, 1868. [illegible] been achieved by the [illegible] which have [illegible] past few years. They [illegible] of scandal; they [illegible] to talk about. [illegible] It is a fine art. [illegible] judgment and [illegible] experience, historical [illegible] eye for effects. [illegible] well-dressed wo- [illegible] terribly dressed wo- [illegible] upon whom [illegible] and respectable tri- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have been a brilliant [illegible] for the last two [illegible] within my recol- [illegible] has acquired a [illegible] owes its suc- [illegible] which have imported [illegible] picturesque and graceful [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] special reference to the season are magnificent fans and parasols, ranging in price from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. The parasols are of the richest silk, covered with real white guipure or black Chantilly lace, with handles of carved coral, onyx, ivory, or malachite. The coral is used for white or mauve silk, covered with black lace; the malachite for green, covered with white lace; and the black onyx, mounted with gold, for gold color, covered with black lace. These parasols come enormous in price at $150 in gold, but then it must be considered that the lace alone is worth fifty at least, and there is enough material in each handle to make several elegant sets of jewelry.

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JENNIE JUNE.

The Truth of History—Johnston's Surrender to Sherman.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Nov. 28.

The whirligig of time has brought about some remarkable revenges during the last seven years of our history. Many a military bubble has been "pricked"; many a name which early in the war filled every ear has been deservedly forgotten; and, on the other hand, a really great man has outlived slander and misconception, and is honored with all the more heartiness now, because time was when we refused him the laurels he deserved. It is not so many years since Grant was set down as an obstinate blunderer, and at the turning-point of his career it was for a while in doubt whether he should be sent back in disgrace to private life, or allowed to march forward in that glorious path which he discerned, but his superiors did not. A more remarkable example, however, of the triumph of truth and justice is afforded in the case of Sherman. He perceived long before anybody else the magnitude which the campaign in the Mississippi Valley must assume; and when he told the government how large an army would be needed in that department, men called him a lunatic. Costly experience has convinced us that Sherman was right, and we had to call upon him at last to do the work in which so many pet Generals had failed. His capacity as a commander has been fully vindicated; but there is another side to his character which has been suffered to remain in the shade, and this, too, is now to be cleared. It has been the fashion to decry his political sagacity. The terms of surrender which he granted to Johnston excited a clamor throughout the Northern States. "If the agreement had been carried out," writes one of the latest historians of the war, "it would in effect have instantly restored to all persons who had been engaged in the rebellion every right and privilege, political and social, which they had enjoyed before they rebelled, without any liability to punishment. It proposed practically an utter forgetfulness of the events of the war, and made it a hideous farce, with the features of a dreadful tragedy. * * * In his anxiety to end the war and restore the Union, Sherman, with the purest motives and most earnest desire to do right, made a grave mistake. It occurred at a time when such a mistake could hardly be excused by the loyal people. * * * The 'memorandum' was published, and created universal indignation and alarm. * * * General Grant was immediately sent to Raleigh to declare the rejection of the 'memorandum,' to relieve General Sherman of command if he should think best to do so, and to direct an immediate and general resumption of hostilities." General Grant, of course, was too wise and magnanimous, and too sincere a friend to deprive of his command a General whom he so highly esteemed, and whose fault at the very worst was nothing but an error of judgment. The agreement, however, was revoked; and the loyal people, then in the fever of their excitement over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, were so incensed with Sherman that his past services were all but forgotten.

It now falls to our lot to show that the responsible author of the Sherman-Johnston agreement *was not General Sherman, but President Lincoln*. The facts which we are about to relate were brought to our knowledge during this last summer, and were committed to paper at the time. There were obvious reasons why they should be withheld until after the election; but there is no objection now to their being laid before the public, and we are especially glad to have an opportunity of doing so, because this journal, among others, was unjust to Sherman at the time of the surrender.

On the 27th of March, 1865, two or three days before the final movement upon Richmond, General Sherman, fresh from his march to the sea, arrived at City Point for the purpose of conferring with the President and General-in-Chief. Mr. Lincoln was then on board the gunboat Queen, and on that day an interview took place on the boat between the President, General Grant, General Sherman, and Admiral David D. Porter. From one of the parties to this interview, a gentleman connected with the *Spirit of the Times* obtained a verbal narrative of what took place. There was no pledge of secrecy, and we feel that we violate no obligation in making public the substance of it. "Mr. Lincoln," said the narrator, "had come down to City Point with the most liberal views towards the rebels, and was willing that they should capitulate on almost any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout, and as long as the enemy laid down their arms, he did not care how it was done. After hearing from Sherman a description of his position, he proposed that the same terms should be offered to Johnston that would have been given to Lee. To this General Sherman strenuously objected, declaring that he had Johnston where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. I never saw him more energetic in my life than while he was arguing this point; but Mr. Lincoln leaned toward milder measures, fearing that the Confederate General would escape South by the railroads and have to be chased again. Sherman declared this to be impossible. 'I have Johnston,' said he, 'where he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.'

"General Grant asked: 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?'

"'Why,' said Sherman, 'my bummers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling-mill.'

"The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that Johnston should be induced immediately to surrender by granting him most liberal terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnston should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble; and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterwards made such a disturbance were in fact substantially arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them."

This narrative is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln, it is now clear, virtually dictated the terms to Johnston, just as he did the terms to Lee; and had it not been for his kindness of heart, we have no doubt that Grant would have exacted "unconditional surrender" in the one case, and Sherman have been equally peremptory in the other. Had the President not been assassinated before Johnston's capitulation, it is probable that the celebrated memorandum would be acceptable to a majority of the Northern people; it is certain, at all events, that Sherman would not have been to blame for it. The patience with which he has born undeserved obloquy so long, will be appreciated by his countrymen, and they will not fail to honor the elevated sentiment through which, when a single word would have vindicated him, he refrained from speaking it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reports of the Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms on Madison street yesterday afternoon, His Honor, Mayor Rice, in the chair.

The Finance Committee reported bills for supplies, to the amount of $[illegible], which were audited and ordered paid.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his weekly report. There were eighty-four deaths for the week ending November 28, 1868, seventy-five for the corresponding week in 1867—an increase of nine; eighty-three for the preceding week in 1868—an increase of one. Fifty-two were males and thirty-two females. Twenty-six were under one year, ten between one and three, [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

A Member of the City Police Sued for False Imprisonment.

Elopement of a Music Composer's Beautiful Wife.

Justices' Dockets Decided to be Open for Inspection.

A Heavy Claim.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In this court Judge Davis and Judge Drummond, both sat for the hearing of the argument against the motion for a new trial of the case of Chauncey Tucker and others, of New York, against Martin O. Walker and others. This motion was made by the defendants, who were found in heavy damages for alleged breaches of contract in the working of coal beds in [illegible] County, Ohio.

To-day Judge Drummond will sit, having associated with him Judge Treat, of the Southern District, for the hearing of the arguments in patent cases.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Later.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Through the Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

A $5.00 GREENBACK OF FULL [illegible]

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, [illegible]

Instruction.

PARKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible]

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE [illegible]

Medical.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

From a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children. In affections peculiar to

FEMALES,

THE

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in

Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus,

LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES,

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL

AND

Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the

POWER OF DIGESTION,

And excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the

Watery or Calcareous Depositions,

AND ALL

UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS

Are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder

AND

Inflammation of the Kidneys,

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder,

RETENTION OF URINE,

Diseases of the Prostrate Gland,

Stone in the Bladder,

Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges,

And for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,

Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used in these diseases, used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st.,
Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute, have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of one little Lieutenant A. J., his prize is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning annihilation of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of course of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is, not knowing it is a weakness instead of a bad habit, is unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

[illegible] 1868.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the past eight years of Chicago, the most successful SPECIALIST of the age, in the treatment of private diseases, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 81 and 83 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up-stairs, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., or, by letter, P. O. Drawer 1685, Chicago, Ill.

SYPHILIS, in all its forms, SPERMATORRHŒA (involuntary seminal emissions), caused by sexual excesses, self-abuse, or whatever cause, and all disorders of a contagious venereal character, radically and permanently cured, without the use of Mercury or any poisonous drug.

Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success. Pamphlet on Spermatorrhœa, or the early Syphilis, sent to any address, in sealed envelope, on receipt of two red stamps for postage—the [illegible]

Private and Delicate Diseases.

DR. CLARKE, 9 Clark-st., No. 2 Larmon Block, is the best physician and Surgeon we have to consult in a case requiring Confidential Medical Aid. Correspondence and charges reasonable. His celebrated Female Pills never fail—$1 and 2 stamps per box. Married Ladies send stamp for circular on my Late Invention. Young men, are you a victim of self-abuse? Send stamp for my book. Address above numbers.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and never fails to effect a permanent cure in the most virulent cases, and without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. Consultation free. P. O. Box [illegible].

Private Consultations,

And treatment for all private matters. Both sexes consult DR. SANGER, 93 Monroe-st. Price Lecture and Book for the married, 25 cents. Female Pills—certain and reliable in all cases—$2.00. Send stamp for circular to married persons. Also, NERVINE PILLS [illegible] cure for victims of self-abuse—$[illegible] by mail. All other cheap and address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

Dr. Whitmore,

[illegible] and [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of "Seminal Weakness" or "Nervous Debility." The Doctor's success in all Private Diseases is truly wonderful, as thousands can attest who have been relieved by him. Female Pills, $2. Correspondence strictly confidential. Send two-cent stamp for "Experience." All cures effected or no fee required.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. [illegible], at [illegible] East Madison-st., up-stairs. He guides all who are interested in life to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee [illegible]. Send four bound stamps for his "Guide to Health and Long Life." All circular about winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with it.

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible] and [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, cures for no charge (the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Special Notices.

Instead of Ruining the Tone

Of the bowels irreparably with fierce Cathartics, in the insane hope of curing CONSTIPATION in that way, try the mild but effective persuasion of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which will bring the disordered organs back to their natural condition, and not leave them beyond it—accomplishing a permanent cure in two or three weeks.

Simple and Efficacious.

For purifying the Blood, cleansing the secretions and correcting the actions of our bodily functions, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS enjoys the highest distinction in the medical world. Try it.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to London Direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York. Passage at $[illegible], $[illegible], and $[illegible], Currency.

ATALANTA..........Dec. 10 | CELLA..........Jan. 6
BELLONA..........Dec. 24 | WM. PENN..........Jan. 20

For passage to Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest Currency rates, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, 51 Dearborn-st., corner Lake and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 Broadway, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, [illegible]

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

[illegible]

G. A. HULL,
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
[illegible]

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL [illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Medical.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS!

A Few Selections from a Mass of Testimony Now on File!!

NEWARK, Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: My wife having received so much benefit from the use of your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a severe attack of Dysentery or Bloody Flux, which became chronic, and continued for the above period of time, baffling the most skillful physicians in the county. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hopes of her recovery, when by accident my attention was called to your most valuable bitters by Messrs. Collins & Thurston, Druggists, handing me one of your almanacs. Finding them recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle and commenced giving according to directions; and before one-third of the bottle had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time. Most respectfully yours,

W. D. [illegible]

BRANCHVILLE, Ala., March 11, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

DEAR SIRS: I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your Stomach Bitters. I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, [illegible] which I have suffered no little. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became melancholy and unhappy; my constitution was much broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with one of your almanacs, it induced me to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief; and it is my sincere opinion that they will soon effect a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully yours, ROBERT F. NEWTON, P. M.

CHENOA, Ill., Oct. 25, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: We have sold your Bitters for 14 years, have found it to give universal satisfaction. We sell more of it than of any other Bitters, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Yours, respectfully, MILLER & BOSTOCK.

SPEAKER'S BASIN, July 19, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have been afflicted with Scrofulous and Bilious Complaints for a long time, and physicians could give me no relief. By the advice of your agent purchased a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, and, strange to say, one bottle cured me entirely. I would recommend it to all who are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours, SALMON ALLEN.

SALEM, Ohio, May 1, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have prescribed your Bitters in a great number of cases of Dyspepsia, and as a tonic in cases of general debility, and have found it to answer the most sanguine expectations.

Respectfully, S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital; Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, etc.

P. S. I send you the above voluntarily, and you may use it as you desire.

SPEAKER'S BASIN, July 19, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: For the past two years I have been afflicted with Chronic Disease and weak stomach, have tried a great many medicines, but have received no benefit. I was at last advised to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters, and to my great astonishment it has entirely relieved me. I have recommended it to others, and it has always given perfect satisfaction.

JOEL O'BRIEN.

The above writer is personally known to me, and can vouch for the correctness of his statement.

[illegible] HENRY COHEN,
Postmaster Speaker's Basin.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., April 22, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: About the 15th of December last I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, which debilitated my frame so much that I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was recommended by my cousin, J. J. Baker, to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I did so, and must confess that I experienced the happiest results. I am now in good health, and attribute it entirely to your Genuine Bitters.

Very truly yours, JOHN DAVIS, Jr.

KENTON, Hardin Co., Ohio, March [illegible]

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have been using your bitters for the last ten or twelve years, and confidently say they are all you recommend them to be. So necessary have I found them to my health that I cannot do without them.

Yours respectfully, LEWIS A. MILLER.

TURNER, Androscoggin Co., Me., Feb. 22, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I lost my health in the army; am a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and other complaints. I have commenced taking your bitters and fully believe they have done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before.

Yours respectfully, B. J. [illegible]

WEST BADEN, Orange Co., Ind., Jan. 14, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

SIRS: I have suffered very much within the last two years from Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and beg to solemnly declare that your Stomach Bitters gave me entire relief from this monster disease, which had been preying upon the very foundation of life itself. This, too, was the work of only one bottle. I can conscientiously recommend them to all similarly afflicted. The Bitters not only corrected the acidity of the stomach, thus eradicating the disease, but also corrected the acidity of my disposition. You are at liberty to use this, if you choose, by way of inducing others, who may suffer, to procure the means of relief.

In conclusion, I feel truly grateful to you for the benefit received, and thankful to Almighty God for placing within the reach of suffering humanity the means of cure from such like ills.

Yours, gratefully,
CORNELIUS H. McDONALD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: I have sold your Bitters for the past ten years, part of the time in a malarious district of Mississippi. Have used them myself as a preventive and cure of chills; and I have known many others to do so with perfect satisfaction. I take great pleasure in recommending HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to the public.

Very respectfully, A. G. PARKER,
Of Parker & Tureton, corner Centre-av. and Chestnut-st.

HELENA, Montana Territory, July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: We have sold your Bitters for three years in this Territory, and can truly say it is one of our most popular and valuable remedies. There is no one preparation that has a larger sale, or that gives more general satisfaction in this locality.

Yours, etc., FAIRCHEN & PAYNTER,
Druggists.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana Ter., July 14, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

GENTS: I have been severely afflicted with Heartburn and Dyspepsia, and have tried almost all remedies, but without avail. Finally, I was recommended to try your Stomach Bitters. I did so, and, after using a few bottles, was entirely restored to health. I now weigh 180 pounds.

I still continue to take your Bitters, and would not be without them. I consider them the only efficacious remedy of their kind in the market. When taken as directed, they will always prove a sovereign remedy to those afflicted with Dyspepsia or diseases of a like nature.

Respectfully yours, M. MARK.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

GENTS: Having been personally acquainted with Dr. Hostetter, and having used your BITTERS with unparalleled success during a practice of many years, I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to such a valuable tonic and stomachic as your world-renowned BITTERS. I recommend them, with all confidence, to those suffering from ailments of the stomach or any derangement of the system arising from that cause. Very respectfully,

F. H. OBENDORF, M. D.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 22, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to recommend your BITTERS to all invalids who are suffering from DEBILITY or a WEAKENED ACTION OF THE STOMACH, as well as those whose muscular or nervous systems sympathize with its deranged state.

From my knowledge of its ingredients and preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best stomachics we have in use.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. [illegible], M. D.,
City Hospital Physician.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

DEAR SIRS: We cheerfully bear testimony to the popularity and favor with which your STOMACH BITTERS are received in this Territory by all classes. The miners, especially, evince a decided preference for them over all others; and we unhesitatingly pronounce them to be the best, as well as the most salable BITTERS in the market.

Respectfully yours,
WEIR & POPE, Druggists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: Some five years ago I had the DYSPEPSIA so bad that scarcely anything would remain on my stomach. I tried many remedies without success. Finally, my family physician recommended me to try your BITTERS. I commenced using them, and at once began to improve. In six months I was perfectly restored to health, and could eat anything I desired. I have used your BITTERS ever since in my family, and would not be without them. My wife finds them very efficacious in allaying attacks of COLIC, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, &c. I deem your BITTERS a valuable family medicine, and, as such, take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and the public.

Yours, &c., [illegible]

N. B.—The Genuine Bitters are sold in bottles only. All parties who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel are impostors, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous concoction.

Prepared and Sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Apothecaries throughout the world.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

Proposed Plans for New School Buildings.

The Present Attendance of Pupils Over 22,000.

Establishment of New School Districts.

Change of Rules.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, when there were present Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Carter, Decker, Guilford, King, Runyan, Tinkham and Wentworth. Both the President and Vice President being absent, on motion of Mr. Wentworth Mr. Ballantyne was called to the chair.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that since the last regular meeting of the board they have rented two rooms in the Mission School Building on Halsted street, in the Walsh School District, and two divisions have been organized, beginning this week. No arrangements for additional rooms have been made in the Cottage Grove District. The Franklin and Clarke Schools are rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupation when the next term shall commence. The committee recommend, as to plans for new buildings, that for the Forrest avenue lot, plans of J. W. Roberts be adopted, for a three-story brick building of seventeen rooms; for the Third and Fourth avenue lot, north of Twelfth street, plan of Merriam & Co., for a three-story brick building of seventeen rooms; for the primary school on Depuyster street, in rear of the Dore school; for the Mitchell street lot and for a lot purposed to be purchased on North Lasalle street near North avenue, plan of Otto Matz for a brick building of twelve rooms of two stories and basement. All these plans to be accepted subject to modification. Ordered to be published.

AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Carter, from the same committee, reported requesting an additional appropriation from the city. The report states that the board recommended as the amount needed for heating and ventilation of the Holden, Carpenter, Hayes and Clarke Schools was $60,000. In making the appropriation this amount was reduced to $40,000. The amount of the contracts is $[illegible], and in view of these facts it is recommended that an ordinance be passed to cover the amount, being $10,000 in excess of the sum appropriated. Adopted.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The school agent's report shows cash on hand, November 1, 1868, $[illegible]; receipts from rent, $[illegible]; receipts from interest, $[illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible]

CLARKE SCHOOL.

The Chair announced as a special committee on the dedication of Clarke School, Messrs. Guilford, Decker, Ballantyne, Tinkham, and Bonfield. Also, as a special committee on Clarke School, Mr. Guilford.

GERMAN.

A petition was received from the parents and guardians of 100 pupils, asking that German be introduced into the Ogden School as a branch of study.

Granted, conditionally that the change avoid the procurement of room and a teacher.

The board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

JANAUSCHEK'S CATHERINE II.—Albert Lindner's tragedy of "Catherine II." was produced for the first time in this city last evening by the Janauschek troupe. The audience was not so large as on the first evening, for the reason that the play is not so well known as "Mary Stuart," although the attendance was very numerous. Unlike most other cities, Chicago does not turn out for new plays. An old play or an old opera, even though they are of the poorest description, are preferred to anything new, however excellent it may be. The new play is decidedly above the average of the historical drama in point of dramatic excellence. It has dull, tedious and sleepy passages in it, which are decidedly somnorific in their tendency, but at the same time it has very powerful passages, which are full of interest, and afford wide scope to the leading dramatis personæ. The play is historical and the scene is laid in St. Petersburg. To give the plot in detail would require more space and time than we have at our disposal. In fact, the narrative is so prolix and the plot so confused and intricate, that it would be next to impossible to make it comprehensible in anything like a detailed synopsis of it, and we therefore content ourselves with a general statement of its character and incident. The play gives a graphic picture of the romantic career and the exciting phases in the life of the famous Russian Empress, who is introduced at the age of sixty-six, lording it over her attendants, in love with Voltaire, whose bust is always by her, and plotting by diplomacy the conquest and overthrow of Sweden. The opposing piece upon the board is a Swedish nobleman, Duke Sudermanland, who is the Regent of Sweden, and the guardian of Gustavus Adolphus, and the diplomatic plot and counterplot of these two form the basis of the story. The game is briefly this: Catherine wishes to bring about the marriage of Gustavus and her grand-daughter, the Princess Alexandra, and this royal match the Swedish Duke is bound to checkmate. To prevent the match Yurief, a son of the Empress, and the fruit of one of her royal amours, is the instrument used by the Swedish Duke, with the distracting name. Yurief, who is ignorant of his birth and has been reared in exile, has improved his time and grown up imbued with republican principles and good morals, qualities which he did not derive from his mother. It is needless to say. He is first introduced to his mother in the guise of a monk, and delivers some long homilies to her on the importance of freeing her people and equalizing labor. The sermons have a softening effect and Catherine is about to follow his advice, but suddenly a courier brings the intelligence of the death sentence of Louis of France by the convention of the French Republic, which at once reverses her decision and makes her cling more closely to the despotic prerogatives of her crown. In her sudden spasm of rage over the receipt of the news and her anger with herself for listening to the monk's counsels she orders Yurief's arrest. In the fourth act, the play culminates with the execution of Yurief by the order of and in the presence of his unwitting mother. She is then informed of the truth in the case, publicly [illegible]

[illegible]

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Three Destructive Fires Within an Hour.

Partial Burning of a Business Block--Loss, $6,000.

Total Destruction of J. A. Huck's Residence--Loss, $30,000.

A Row of Buildings on State Street Destroyed--Loss $5,000.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Last evening a series of fires, occurring within a very few minutes of each other, visited this city, giving evidence of the stern presence of winter by comparison of the immunities of summer and fall. In each instance considerable property was lost. Now that the opportunity presents itself of offering a word of censure and another of advice to all persons some whose property is endangered by the possibility of the occurrence of fire, the lesson of last winter's experience is pointed out. Probably Chicago never before suffered so greatly from fire as she did during that season, when almost every day was doomed to celebrate a conflagration of great magnitude, often the result of reprehensible carelessness. Caution should be taken to avoid fire; and if, where there is any apparent danger of its going beyond bounds, attention is paid to it, there would be less to mourn over in the way of loss of life and property. Gratuitous suggestions tending to the good of the people, even where they fail to be of avail, are never out of place.

The fires last evening took place in rapid succession within an hour and a half.

AT THE CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE STREETS.

The first alarm was sounded from box No. 10, at a quarter past six o'clock. It was occasioned by a damaging fire in the third floor of the Judd Block, at the northeast corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets. Room No. 5, situated near the head of the stairway, was discovered in flames, and the signal was promptly given. Messrs. Sturgis & Thrall, dealers in fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., occupied the room, which contained, as alleged by them, about $4,500 worth of stock. The steamers got into good working order only in time to save adjoining rooms, the goods belonging to the firm named being almost wholly destroyed upon their arrival. The loss is estimated at about $5,500. Messrs. Sturgis & Thrall have $3,000 insurance in the Germania, while the loss to the building is covered. Room No. 4, directly under the one burned out, was damaged considerably by water. It was occupied by Messrs. Wicker, F. J. Nugent and C. McDonnell as a law office. The loss to them, however, will be slight. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

BURNING OF J. A. HUCK'S RESIDENCE.

The suburban residence of John A. Huck, the wealthy and well-known brewer, one of the finest villas in the vicinity of Chicago, was destroyed by fire last evening. At about a quarter before seven o'clock it was discovered that fire [illegible]

[illegible]

$3,000. Having a family, consisting of a wife and two children, he desired to engage in a business of his own, and accomplished this purpose a few months since by opening a billiard saloon on West Madison street. To aid him in this enterprise it appears that Mr. Johnson loaned him something over a thousand dollars. This matter is irrelevant to the case in hand, except that it goes to show that the two were on intimate and confidential terms. During Mr. Johnson's visits to the city, he had been in the habit of refreshing himself with medicated baths, and many times on these occasions Mr. Thatcher has accompanied his friend, who is quite stout and somewhat unwieldy, for the purpose of assisting him in his ablutions. On Monday afternoon, the two friends met at the Matteson House, and Mr. Thatcher again accompanied Mr. Johnson to a bathing institution located on Madison street. Arrived there, both entered the steam-room, and as Mr. Johnson unrobed he hung his attire on a hook fastened immediately over the lounge on which, while he was bathing, Mr. Thatcher seated himself. In the course of ten minutes Mr. Johnson retired into the adjoining shower-bathroom and remained there ten minutes more, Mr. Thatcher remaining with his clothes. This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was not until 11 o'clock in the evening that Mr. Johnson discovered a loss of $[illegible], and, according to his testimony, it could only have been taken while Mr. Thatcher was in charge of his clothing. To strengthen his suspicion was the fact that he knew his friend to be in debt, and, besides, he had asked him for a loan while on their way to the bath-room.

On the other hand, Mr. Thatcher was proved by unimpeachable witnesses to bear an unexceptionable character, and his employer, Mr. Wilder, (the billiard enterprise having failed, and he having returned to his old calling,) gave him the highest recommendation, and, when the Justice held the accused for trial in bail of $[illegible], he signed his name to the bond.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE FIRST MARKED SNOW FALL of the season, in the vicinity of Chicago, occurred on Monday night and yesterday forenoon, and at this writing the winding sheet of winter covers the earth to a depth of about three inches. What a change in external appearances the silent falling of the myriads of little flakes has made! When all the lights of the city were lit last evening, and all the shops looked so gay and peculiar on account of the sudden change, one could only think of Christmas eve. In the pocket of every passer-by one imagined a jumping-jack for Johnny, and every dinner basket carried by the home-returning laborer, was inhabited by a dolly. A person felt like wishing passing friends a merry Christmas. And how merrily all the bells rang, church bells, sleigh bells, and even the booming fire bells that were set going shortly after dark. Owners of horses and sleighs were in their glory, a glory that will probably not last through to-day. Among the noteworthy features in the sleighing line, the writer saw two little bright-eyed boys in a light fancy sleigh, drawn in tandem by two of the most diminutive ponies imaginable, and which were the happier and friskier, the ponies or the boys, it was hard to tell. Pedestrianism, during the past twenty-four hours, has been rather awkward; owing to the severe clogging under the heels, men looked crippled, and natural Grecian bends among the ladies were the rule. And then one stood in momentary danger of colliding with amateur sidewalk skaters, or one of the thousand little sleds that were pulled by the boys to give the girls a ride. The real sufferers on account of this snow, however, were the poor animals attached to the horse cars. How they did sweat and steam, and brace and pull, and scramble and fall! Their feelings could only be likened to those of an old man being driven from the doors of a poor house. Those people that delayed clearing their side walks early in the morning, and undertook the work later in the day, had a severe time of it, for [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY BURNS, because he is believed to have stolen $[illegible] from a fellow-boarder named Tom Boyd, was held for trial in bail of $[illegible] by Justice Quinn, of the North Division Police Court, yesterday.

A FORLORN PEDDLER, hailing from Lee County, who gives the name of Donaldson F. Holmes, for peddling without a license, was yesterday fined $[illegible] by United States Commissioner Hoyne.

THERE WILL BE a meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Washingtonian Home, at the Home, No. [illegible] West Madison street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

THE DAY for the regular meeting of the Old Ladies' Home has been changed, and the meeting will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Home.

An Appeal to the Germans of Chicago.

The late revolution in Spain may well be considered to transcend in significance all the revolutions of our age; if only for this reason, that Spain is the scene of action. With Spain's accession to the rank of a modern State, the idea of which is now realized in the political organizations of all the principal nations of the present, the history of the civilized world has concluded one of its grand epochs. In support of its claims to temporal power, and of its opposition to the saying put into the mouth of Jesus himself, "that his kingdom was not of this world," Popedom had for a long time regarded Spain as its main source and only remnant of protection. With the monarchy of Spain Louis of Bourbon had intrigued to bring about an alliance. Upon the desecrated soil, where pre-eminently pious cruelty, exhibited in the shape of auto-da-fé, courts of inquisition, the burning of heretics and the banishment of non-Catholics and Jews, has disgraced mankind; upon the desecrated soil, where Loyola was born, and Lainez to surpass Loyola; there a movement to establish modern society, to found a State governed by the laws of right and humanity, there the announcement of liberty of conscience! Is not this an historical transmigration of souls from Philip, the Black, to Marquis Posa?

Whoever is in the least susceptible to the teachings of history, whose pulses beat but a little more loudly at viewing those phenomena in the lives of nations which attest the sublime conviction that the human race is destined to travel the paths of perfection; must feel himself moved with sympathy and impelled to render the tribute of admiration to that chivalrous nation, which, though kept in ignorance by the clergy, demoralized by monks and nuns, and on that very account tyrannized over by its rulers, has thrown off, in such marvellously beautiful manner, the shackles worn for centuries.

It is true that Spain will yet have to pass through many a struggle. Those gray monsters, which in their monkish keep imprisoned a people famous for grandeur of soul, are indeed frightened away into their lurking places, like the night moths when morning dawns. But soon they will remember that their odor remains where they once have dwelt. It is a mouldy odor only; but a mouldy odor is a real odor.

For a long time Spain must be on its guard to complete, resolutely and with jealous vigilance, what it has so boldly and bravely undertaken. The admiration rendered it in all parts of the world would at the same time signify an encouragement.

German citizens of Chicago! Let us not be idle spectators. Let us also raise our voices to sound the admiration of Spain. At many a laudable undertaking the Germans have already spoken, acted. Here the word is a deed.

Perhaps the Germans of the whole West will follow our example; perhaps, also, our American [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Two inches of snow fell this morning.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—It is snowing here and at Pittsburgh.

OSWEGO, Dec. 1.—About two inches of snow have fallen here since last night.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—Weather cold; ice formed in the slips near the river, where the water is still.

A Fishing Party of Three Persons Drowned.

OSWEGO, Dec. 1.—J. Ingersoll and two other persons were drowned, yesterday, near Port Ontario. They were returning from a fishing expedition down the lake in a small schooner, and it is supposed the vessel capsized.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bridge Notice.—The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Eau Claire will receive plans and specifications, and a model, for building a bridge across the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, until the 15th day of December next. Length of said bridge about 750 feet; width between piers, in two places, 150 feet in the clear. Also a draw of 55 feet in the clear. Said bridge to be twenty feet wide. Two hundred dollars will be paid for the plan, specifications and model accepted by the County Board. For any further information address Martin Daniels, Clerk of County Board, at Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin. Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Nov. 11, 1868. By order of the County Board, MARTIN DANIELS, Clerk.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says, in speaking of our wines: "We have tested the samples, and, with our own experience, and the innumerable testimonials before us, we do not entertain a single doubt in regard to their purity. They are the pure and delicious juice of the grape alone." PERKINS, STERN & Co., California Wines, 34 and 36 LaSalle street, Chicago.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Tourists will find the American House, Boston, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Cafe, billiards, passenger elevator, suites of rooms, baths, &c.

MARRIED.

PRATT—PRINGLE—In this city, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jas. Pratt and Miss Sarah Pringle, both of this city. No cards.

COLTON—THOMAS—At Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Mr. John S. Colton and Miss Maria A. Thomas, all of Galesburg.

DIED.

TRIPP—In this city, suddenly, Emily S., wife of Thomas Tripp, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at residence, [illegible] South Green-st., Wednesday, Dec. 2d, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

ADAMS—In Philadelphia, Nov. 28, William H. Adams, of the firm of W. P. Keen & Co., Chicago.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Directress .... FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

Assisted by a troupe of first-class artists, engaged by herself in Europe, and the new and costly wardrobe, properties, &c., &c. were expressly manufactured for FANNY JANAUSCHEK at Vienna and Berlin, at an outlay of

$11,000 in Gold.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,

BRIDE OF MESSINA,

With entirely new and correct costumes.

[illegible]

LIBRARY HALL.

PAREPA ROSA.

D. DeVIVO has the honor to announce that M'me PAREPA ROSA

[illegible]

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

M'me PAREPA ROSA

[illegible]

AND

MR. J. LEVY.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF EDWIN BOOTH.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Most Spacious Salesrooms in the West.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

250 Cavalry and Infantry Coats, 200 Cavalry Jackets,

AT AUCTION,

This (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Woollens, Dry Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, Dec. 2 and 3, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 2d Dec., at 10 a. m.,

AT DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 41 RANDOLPH-ST.,

SPECIAL SALE OF

20 Casks and Cases of China and Bohemian Ware,

Including all kinds of Fancy Articles,

Suitable for Christmas Presents,

Such as Wine Sets, Liquor Sets, Smoking Sets, Gilt Spittoons, Bouquet Holders, Spoon Holders, Vases of all kinds, Cologne Sets, Motto Cups and Saucers, China Figures, Inkstands, Cruet Stands, Fonts, Parian Ware, Toys, &c., &c.

Also, Just Received from Boston Direct,

SEVERAL ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS,

In Green Terry, Rep and Haircloth.

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &C., &C.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

First-Class English Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Chinese and Japanese Goods,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, DEC. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 p. m., at our Rooms, 118 and 120 State-st.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

[illegible]

GREAT FALL SALES

OF

Carriages and Sleighs,

AT THE

Carriage Repository, 50 & 52 North Canal-st.,

At 10 o'clock a. m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1868.

Top Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Open Buggies, Express Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, Lap Robes, &c.

Rare Chance for Livery Men.

[illegible]

BY COLBY & PEABODY.

CONTINUED SALE OF

FURS, FURS, FURS.

[illegible]

$20,000 WORTH

[illegible]

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers.

IN NEW YORK.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds,

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Real Estate--City.

Improved.

[illegible]

Unimproved.

[illegible]

To Rent--Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent--Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent--Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Real Estate--Country.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Wanted--Male Help.

[illegible]

Wanted--Female Help.

[illegible]

House Servants.

[illegible]

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

[illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted--To Rent.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

General Howard's Letter on the Discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Another Revenue Decision Affecting Distillers.

Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission.

Treasury Disbursements During the Past Month.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

A considerable effort has been making for some time from various quarters, to induce General Howard to recommend the further continuance of the Freedman's Bureau, in the belief that his recommendation would have great weight with Congress. He said nothing on the question in his annual report, but contented himself with assuming that the general work would close at New Year's, and making recommendations on that assumption. He has now, however, discussed that question in detail in a letter to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and brings forward reasons for closing up all but the claim division and educational work, which the country will probably accept as a conclusion against the further continuance of the bureau as a whole. This important letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1868.

To Brevet Brigadier General O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have carefully examined those parts of your report urging the necessity of continuing the operations of the bureau in Virginia. The reasons presented are worthy of grave consideration. I have no doubt that a continuance of the bureau in those States not yet reconstructed, would, in many respects, be beneficial to the freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary or adequate without the aid [illegible] to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the bureau, as I understand and interpreted the law, was to give relief in each case as to protect the freedmen for his new condition; to aid him during the transition period from slavery to [illegible]

[illegible]

We are very respectfully your obedient servants,

(Signed) G. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major General United States Army.
J. BLICKENSDERFER, Jr.,
Civil Engineer.
JAMES BARNES, C. E.,
Special Commissioners on Union Pacific Railway.

The report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad estimates that for the complete equipment of the line to Salt Lake, additional locomotives, cars, &c., and for stone structures, several millions of dollars may be required. It will be recollected that some months ago this railroad company voted to put $[illegible] of its own first mortgage bonds in trust for this purpose. The government now owes the company $[illegible] for the road already completed. The company has expended $[illegible] on grading, rails and other supplies beyond the [illegible] miles already finished.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is announced at the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for November will be issued on Friday, and that it will show an increase of the total amount of debt of between eight and nine million dollars. This increase is accounted for by the fact that on the first day of November the department paid out twenty-three millions of dollars, interest on five-twenty bonds. The amount of custom receipts for the month are nearly twelve million dollars. The internal revenue receipts were over ten million dollars.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN AND CUBA.

The members of the various foreign legations here are viewing with close interest the threatening aspect of affairs in Spain. Those best informed in diplomatic circles express the opinion that a movement looking towards making Spain a republic is sure to result in open scenes of violence and bloodshed between the Republicans and Monarchists. Whatever way the contest is decided, its bearing upon the Cuban insurrection is held to be very great. If affairs seem to indicate that Spain will be made a republic, it is believed that the present Cuban Government will be overthrown.

FACTS DERIVED FROM THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Official Army Register for 1868, just published by the War Department, shows that since the register issued for 1867, resignations have been as follows: 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 13 Captains, 26 First Lieutenants, 13 Second Lieutenants, 6 assistant surgeons, and 1 military storekeeper. Thirty officers have died, 7 were dismissed and 9 were cashiered. Brevet Major General Robert K. Scott resigned.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Among the most important cases decided by Chief Justice Chase, at the present term of the Richmond Circuit Court, is one establishing the right of stockholders in loyal States to dividends declared during the war upon stock held by them in Southern railways, notwithstanding the confiscation of such stock and dividends by the Confederate Government. It explains clearly what is meant by the term de facto government, and is promulgated as a rule that Confederate notes, received in rebel States on account of parties in [illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Resignation of the Disraeli Ministry.

[illegible]

MADISON.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

OMAHA.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

VOL. XX[illegible]

NEW [illegible]

Latest Manipul[illegible] Erie Co[illegible]

Speculations [illegible] Present [illegible] ton [illegible]

The Express C[illegible]

An Awkward Hitc[illegible] fering o[illegible]

Senator Morton [illegible] Questi[illegible]

Special Despatch to T[illegible]

[illegible]